Weather

Cold and rather fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 41.9 and the minimum 26.6, figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.2 and 20.4.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 16

The China Press

大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Lincoln, 9 p.m. today.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Taft, 11 a.m. today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Kashgar, 9 p.m. tomorrow.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Angers, 11 a.m. today.

No. 3813 Vol XIII | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission ::with special marks privileges in China" | 民國十三年二月廿九日 星期五 | SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1924 | 大正十三年二月三號 星期日曜拜 | 20 CENTS

BRITAIN RECOGNIZES SOVIET; ITALY READY TO SIGN PACT

'I'm A Broken Machine, But I'm Ready,' Says Wilson; At Death's Door, Belief

U. S. LEADER IN WAR-TIME IS CALM AS CRISIS NEARS

Rather Die Than To Remain Invalid, He Says

NATION STUNNED

Digestive Disorder Takes Turn For Worse

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, Feb. 1.—The latest report issued by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, personal physician to Former President Woodrow Wilson, says that the former president is continuing to sink. Little hope for his recovery is now held out by attending physicians.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 1.—Ex-President Wilson, who has recently been suffering from digestive disorder, has become decidedly worse today.

His physicians' bulletin says that Dr. Wilson spent a restless night and has lost his strength. During the night the ex-President took a sudden turn for the worse. "I regard his condition as very serious."

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 1.—Ex-President Wilson is still conscious but very weak. He is able to converse in whispers and told the doctor: You've done the best you could but I'm a broken machine," adding with a rally of failing strength: "But I'm ready."

The House of Representatives suspended debate today as a token of respect.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 1.—There was no improvement in ex-President Wilson's condition at four o'clock this afternoon.

The whole country is stunned at the news that he is at death's door, and the patient's hourly condition is the sole topic everywhere. He slept intermittently today while the doctors watched. Many rumors of his death have been in circulation and the flags on Government buildings were once by mistake lowered to half-mast. His personal physician, Rear-Admiral Grayson, called other physicians into consulation but there was little to be done except to make the patient comfortable. No opiates but some stimulants have been used.

The ex-President has been plucky throughout. He told his physician that it would be better that he should go than remain a hopeless invalid. Mrs. Wilson is constantly at his bedside and is bearing up bravely. Other relatives, including his daughters, have been summoned.

It is believed that the malady originated as a result of some indiscreet choice of food. It appears that Admiral Grayson was summoned from a hunting-trip and found Mr. Wilson up and looking after correspondence. He ordered him to bed immediately. Further stomach trouble continued accompanied by violent bleeding at the nose, and the ex-President finally collapsed.

Sterling Recovers On New York Market

(Reuter's Service)

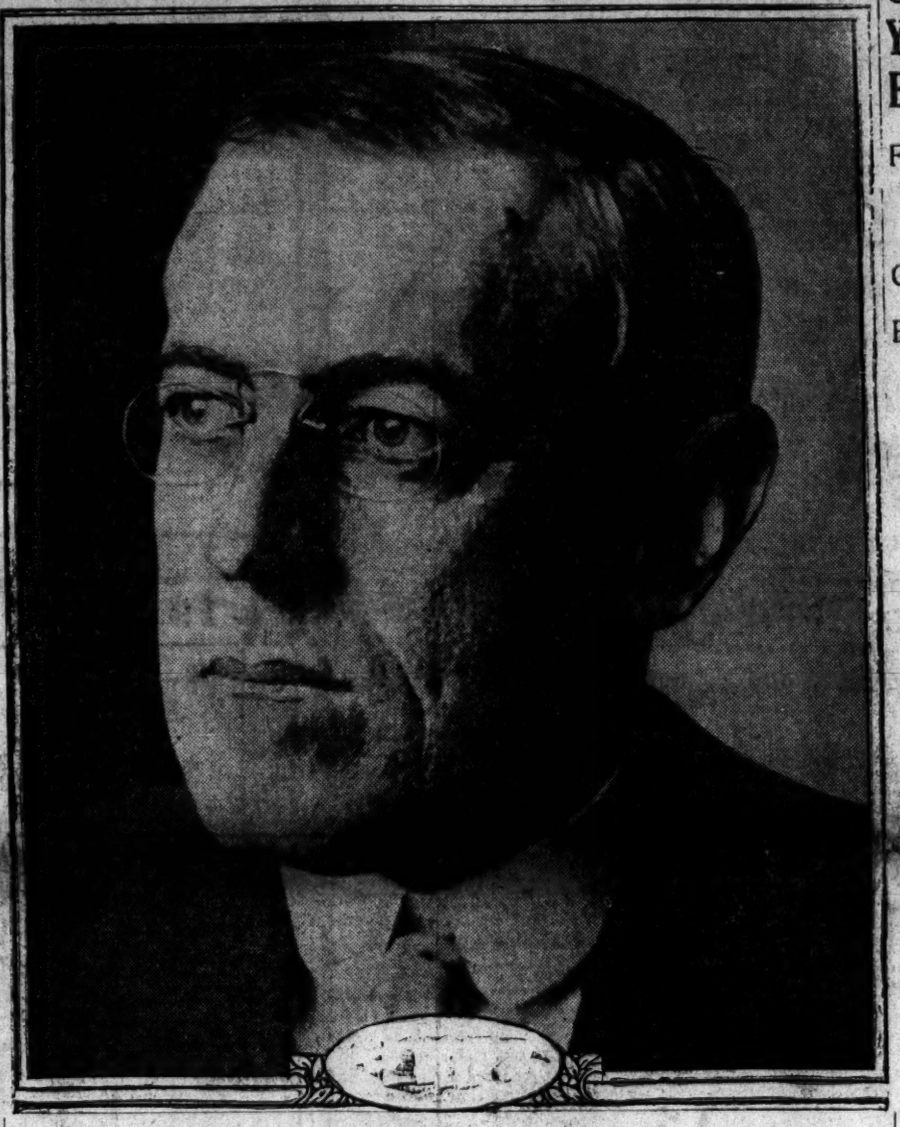
London, Feb. 1.—Sterling on New York today recovered to 4.31 7-8.

Price Of Petrol Raised In England

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 1.—The price of petrol has been increased by 3½d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon.

In The Shadow Of Death



WOODROW WILSON

The Streets Of Shanghai

Fokien Road

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

Fokien road, as befits a busy street, commences at the Lou-Za Jao or Old Stone Lock Bridge, which for years has been one of the most frantically active unloading and distributing points in the city. Close by the bridge there was, perhaps 100 years ago, an old stone lock that was used to regulate the tide. That was in the days when the creek was a broad-bosomed stretch of water that could be and was the gracious host to huge ocean-going junks that came sailing up from the sea and anchored here and there at the most convenient points along the creek. Today the creek has shrunk and aged and, like a queen who has become a crone, has lost its verve and beauty but not its importance.

No longer do big, brown-sailed junks rock gently outside the locks. But trade must go on even though rivers shrink and so, today, the Lou-Za bridge at Fokien road sees the flat-bottomed sampans and barges perseveringly pushing and poling up to its shelter, anchoring near it and discharging their cargoes of fruits and vegetables from the country back of Pootung and the Tao lakes above Soochow.

* * *

Fokien road is divided between two allegiances: food and old clothes. From the bridge to Nanking road the chief business of the street is concerned with vegetables, rice, confectionery, soya bean sauce, with an occasional variation in a pewter and brass shop. South of Nanking road the street is familiarly known as "Old Clothes Row."

The food cargoes of the sampans and barges change, of course, with the season, so that the Fokien road is, by turns, a horn of plenty overflowing with watermelons, sugar cane from the island of Tsung Ming in the mouth of the Yangtze, and, through the rather skimpy winter months just now, with huge white turnips, the cabbage-that-looks-like-celery, squash and other rather low down pro-

Continued on Page 6)

FAVOR CUT IN IMMIGRATION QUOTAS AGAIN

House Committee Supports Move For Sharp Reductions

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 1.—The House of Representatives Immigration Committee has voted a report in favor of an immigration bill to restrict the annual number of immigrants from any country to two percent of the number of its nationals in the United States at the time of the 1890 census and also to provide for the examination of immigrants at ports of embarkation. These proposals would limit the total of annual immigrants to 169,000 instead of the present 357,000. The Bill provides for the exclusion of persons ineligible for American citizenship. This would affect the people of the East, including the Japanese.

DOHENY TELLS OF DEAL WITH EX-SECY FALL

Torn Note For $100,000 Is Produced Before Senate Probers

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 1.—The White House has issued a statement withdrawing Rear-Admiral Gregory, the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks as one of the prosecuting counsel named by President Coolidge in the oil cases, in consequence of a statement by Mr. Doheny to the Senate Committee that Admiral Gregory had been employed with the oil companies.

In the course of Mr. Doheny's examination today it transpired that the promissory note alleged to have been given by Mr. Fall did not bear a signature. The witness declared that the note was torn in two by Mrs. Doheny to prevent witness's executor from suing Mr. Fall for the amount if Mr. Doheny and his wife died.

It also transpired that Mr.

(Continued on Page 2)

WERBLOW IS GIVEN TEN YEARS FOR BANK FRAUD

Former Asia Bank Employee In New York Prison

GOT $240,000

Ends Sensational Case With Peking Setting

(BY UNITED PRESS)

New York, Feb. 1.—Henry Werblow, former manager for the Asia Banking Corporation at Peking, who was convicted of obtaining large sums of money from the bank by means of fraudulent cablegrams, was sentenced today to serve terms of five and ten years in Sing Sing Prison.

Werblow, formerly Acting Manager in the Peking offices of the Asia Banking Corporation, was arrested in New York City and charged with having defrauded the bank out of $240,000, in August, 1922, after the bank had sent two detectives to China from the United States to check up on his movements and investigate their suspicions concerning his transactions.

It was alleged that he, working in co-operation with two brothers, one in London and one in New York, secured the money through fraudulent drafts wired from the Hongkong and Peking offices after an initial credit of 1,500 pounds had been established.

SET TRAP

After a series of cables transferring funds had been sent it

(Continued on Page 6)

BRITISH TROOPS GUARD FENGTAI AFTER ASSAULT

Tsao Kun Agrees To Punish Troops Who Attacked Rail Official

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 2.—The Chinese General Manager of the Peking-Mukden Railway, who came to Peking yesterday, immediately called on Dr. Wu Yu-lin, the Minister of Communications, reporting the details of the assault on Mr. Bessel by Chinese soldiers at Fengtai Station. The Minister subsequently visited President Tsao Kun who agreed that the offenders must be punished. This morning a high military official, a representative of the Ministry of Communications and the General Manager of the Railway left for Tientsin with instructions to arrest the officer and men who assaulted Mr. Bessel to bring them to trial as soon as possible. Meanwhile the British Legation has made a formal protest. Fifty men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment were sent to Fengtai yesterday evening where they will remain as a guard.

BY J. L. BUTTS

Dr. Ching Lee-piau, whose title it appears was self-conferred and without the sanction of the official examiners or the medical fraternity obtained, nevertheless, a number of highly useful testimonials yesterday. If he decides to locate in some other territory he will doubtless advertize them extensively, his practise in the Settlement having been officially abrogated.

When Ching appeared in the dock at the Mixed Court yesterday on charges of securing money under false pretenses and of practising without a license, thereby endangering the lives of a numerous clientele, Detective Sergeant Douglas proceeded to scoff at the prisoner's qualifications as a medico. All of his life, declared the officer, Ching had been nothing more nor less professional than a coolie and had been employed under this assumption by the Kong Ching Iron Works for the past four months. With the advent of the China New Year, however, he had sought to vary the monotony of wrestling pig iron—and at the same time bolster his bank account—by a series of Aesculapian artifices. To this end he gave it out among the iron company's apprentice crew that he was by birth inclination and extensive training a healer of practically all the ills of mankind. He proposed the organisation of a "healing society," to be presided over by himself and to enjoy his services gratis—membership fee 60 cents—medicines extra. The idea evidently had a strong appeal for the apprentices, the witness continued, and a long list of names was shortly enrolled in a small notebook by the accused. Ching's preliminary procedure toward effecting a cure was to take the sufferer into his room and converse with him solemnly for a time, then lead him into a darkened recess presided over

(Continued on Page 2)

URGES SPREAD OF COMMUNISM OVER ORIENT

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, Feb. 2.—Addressing the Soviet Congress at Moscow, M. Zinovieff exhorted the delegates to spread the light of communism among the hundreds of millions of Orientals, especially those of China and India whom M. Lenin's deputy previously called Soviet Russia's heavy reserves.

MEET BANNED; TOKIO CROWDS FIGHT POLICE

Clashes Occur As Opposition Mass Meeting Is Halted By Authorities

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Feb. 1.—The mass meeting of constitutionalists, which was to be held today at the headquarters of the Seiyukai, was prohibited by the police authorities. The meeting place was surrounded at a distance by the police who also prevented the public from entering the meeting hall. Consequently ex-M. P.'s and non-Parliamentary members belonging to the parties, which are advocating constitutionalism, passed a resolution as follows:

"The Government, by resorting to brute force, are infringing upon the liberty of speech and public meetings. We are determined to extend the will of the people by strengthening our union more than ever."

The populace, who were prohibited from entering the meeting hall, had skirmishes with the police here and there, and held their own against the police until the evening. Many people were taken into custody.

Canada To Explore Waters Of Arctic

(Reuter's American Service)

Quebec, Feb. 2.—The Federal Government has sent the Canadian Arctic explorer, Captain Bernier, to Britain to take charge of the steamer, Franklin, on its cruise to Arctic waters to establish a number of Canadian outposts on the northern islands, thereby anticipating the activities programmed for the Shenandoah.

ASK MOSCOW FOR MISSION TO DISCUSS NEW TREATY

De Jure Recognition Is Granted By MacDonald

HALF-WAY STEP

London To Insist On Fulfillment Of Obligations

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 2.—A commercial treaty between Italy and Russia is on the point of signature accompanied by Italy's de jure recognition of the Soviet Government.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 1.—Britain has recognised Soviet Russia.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 1.—The British Government today despatched a Note to the Russian Government inviting the Soviet to send to London as early as possible representatives armed with full powers to discuss matters like existing treaties, settlement of mutual claims, restoration of Russia's credit and the propaganda question and to draft the preliminary bases of a complete treaty to settle all outstanding questions.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 1.—The text of the Note of today's date communicated to the Russian Government by the British Trade Representative, Mr. R. M. Hodgson, declares:

I have the honor by the direction of my Government to inform Your Excellency that they recognise the Union of Socialist Republics as the de jure rulers of those territories of the old Russian Empire which acknowledge their authority. In order however, to create normal conditions of complete friendly relations and full commercial intercourse, it will be necessary to conclude definite practical agreements on a variety of matters, some of which have no direct connection with the question of recognition and some of which, on the other hand, are intimately bound up in the fact of recognition.

In the latter category may be cited the question of existing treaties. His Majesty's Government are advised that recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia, will, according to the accepted principles of international law, automatically bring into force all treaties concluded between the two countries previous to the Russian revolution, except where these have been denounced or have otherwise juridically lapsed. It is obviously to the advantage of both countries that the position with regard to these treaties should be regularised simultaneously with recognition.

Not technically connected with recognition but clearly of the utmost importance are the problems of settlement of existing claims by the Government and nationals of one party against the other and the restoration of Russia's credit. It is also manifest that genuinely friendly relations cannot be said to be completely established so long as either party has reason to suspect the other of carrying on propaganda against its interests and directed to overthrow its institutions.

In these circumstances His Majesty's Government invite the Russian Government to send to London as early as possible representatives armed with full powers to discuss these matters and draw up preliminary bases for a complete treaty to settle all questions outstanding between the two countries. In the meantime I have been given the status of Charge d'Affaires pending the

'Mutiny' Ship, Despite Ban, Secures Clearance Papers

Despite the issue of a Mixed Court injunction intended to hold her in port, the Rickmers' steamer Paul Regardanz, scene of the fatal affray between foreign officers and members of the discharged Chinese crew a fortnight ago, obtained her papers of clearance from the port yesterday afternoon, thus introducing a new development into the already somewhat complicated case.

The case of the Regardanz first came into the court when sixteen former members of the vessel's firemen's crew were charged with assaulting Captain O. Fuhrmann and the other foreign officers. The latter were compelled, they state, to use firearms and one of the attacking Chinese was killed while several others were injured. Several hearings were held in the Mixed Court and last week, by reason of a letter from the Chinese City authorities, the matter of jurisdiction was raised, the Chinese authorities asking that the case be transferred to the Chinese court.

The application for an injunction to restrain the ship from sailing was made Friday before Assessor Jacobs and the Chinese Magistrate by Mr. A. S. Allan, who had previously appeared to aid in the prosecution of the firemen, in conjunction with the River Police, and who had strenuously opposed the transfer of jurisdiction in that case to the Chinese courts. Mr. Allan applied on behalf of the former master of the ship, Captain Terdorpf, American, who brought the Regardanz as far from Hamburg as Colombo, accompanied it on to Hongkong after being relieved, and then proceeded here by another ship. His claim is for the recovery of wages alleged due and it was on this claim that his attorney sought the injuction, which was granted. Yesterday it was stated, however, that the vessel, which flies the flag of Panama, had secured her clearance papers from the American Consulate.

There was also a further development in the case against the Chinese firemen yesterday, when Dr. J. O. Fischer appeared before American Assessor Jacobs, Norwegian Assessor Thorgeir Sigveland and Magistrate Li to make an application in support of the Chinese authorities' request for transfer of jurisdiction. Dr. Fischer, instructed by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, applied to have the case brought into the Chinese Court. His request to be heard in argument on the application was granted and the date of the hearing was set for February 14.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

The China Press will be published as usual on Tuesday morning, but there will be no issue of the paper on Wednesday and Thursday.

Advertising copy for Tuesday's paper should be sent in not later than 4 p.m. on Monday in order that the Chinese staff of the paper may be able to leave early.

THE CHINA PRESS, Inc.

appointment of an Ambassador and His Majesty's Government will be glad similarly to receive a Russian Charge d'Affaires representing the Government of the Union at the Court of St. James.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Feb. 2.—The Government's note to Russia is regarded as bearing an impress of diplomatic cautiousness and at best is only meeting the Bolsheviks halfway. It is considered that recognition will amount to little or nothing of value to Russia unless subsequent negotiations can be concluded whereby money credit may be obtained. It is recognised that the Government is likely to insist on the carrying out of due obligations by the Bolsheviks.

Assault

CONFERENCE IS CALLED TO FIX ULSTER BORDER

Leaders Of North And South Of Ireland Meet At London

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Feb. 1.—An important conference to discuss the North Ireland boundary question, attended by the President of South Ireland, Mr. William Cosgrave, and the Premier of North Ireland, Sir James Craig, and other representatives, was opened at the Colonial Office this afternoon by a speech by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, after which the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, presided at a four-hour sitting. The whole situation was discussed and the conference was adjourned until tomorrow morning. The delegates appeared in high spirits as they left.

Doheny Tells Of Deal With Ex-Secy Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

Fall informed Mr. Doheny by long distance telephone on November 29, 1921, that he would accept a loan for the improvement of his ranch. The torn note was dated November 30, 1921.

Mr. Doheny added that, besides Rear-Admiral Gregory, the ex-Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. McAdoo, Garrison and Lane, had been employed in his oil companies. Mr. McAdoo was still looking after the company's interests in Mexico.

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, Feb. 1.—The House of Representatives has passed Senator Walsh's resolution direction the President to sue for the annulment of the Doheny and Sinclair oil leases. The resolution was adopted by the Senate yesterday.

It is announced that a subpoena will be issued for ex-Secretary Fall's appearance before the Investigation Committee, as the physicians appointed by the Committee are of opinion that he is in a condition for examination.

The Committee has received from Mr. Doheny a portion of a note for $100,000 which the witness stated was Mr. Fall's.

Discontented Troops Turn Brigands

Peking, Jan. 30.—That brigandage is increasing in the provinces of Honan and Shantung and that large bands of exsoldiers are showing a restlessness considered dangerous to foreign life and property is the information reaching two Legations in Peking. The menace, it is asserted, is particularly grave in the railway zones. A note of warning to the Government is understood to be waiting only the signatures of the various Ministers before being transmitted to the Waichiaopu.

Conservative Wins London Byelection

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Feb. 1.—The byelection for the City of London due to Baron Banbury's peerage resulted as follows:

Sir Vansittart Bowater (Con.)	12,962
Mr. Henry Bell (Lib.)	5,525

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FEI LUNG GARAGE
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Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

by a crudely fashioned but alarming sort of idol or image, and then suggest that it might be a good thing to burn a few joss sticks—procurable from Ching. If the visitor experienced no immediate relief, the purchase of one of Ching's prescriptions was recommended.

An analysis of Ching's medicine," the officer stated, showed it to be a composition of mud, coal tar, grease and some indeterminate ingredient, presumably iron filings. One of the apprentices had eaten a considerable quantity of this dose and was now in a highly complicated condition.

The assistant manager of the factory also took the witness box to inveigh against Ching's activities as a physician. He had found a pamphlet being circulated among the employes, indicating that there was a huge enrollment in the "society." The factory officials felt that the health of their staff was in much jeopardy owing to Ching's style of treatment and he wanted Ching thrown into jail, or permanently enjoined or otherwise suppressed. He had questioned the culprit and secured the admission that Ching had not obtained the idol mentioned through any religious process but had blasphemously manufactured it himself.

Things looked dark for Ching at about this stage. And then he called his witnesses. The first of these was Ong Kung-ling.

"Yes," said Ong, when questioned regarding the long list of names in the book. "Those are the names of the members of the healing society. And this man can certainly cure sickness. I didn't want to become a member myself, but he examined me and cured me of my ailments."

"He examined my head and I feel much better since," contributed Zah Tong-sung.

"What is your complaint?" inquired the Magistrate.

"I suffer from baldness," stated Zoh, ducking a shimmering pate for inspection and feeling gently for sprouts.

"He cured me," declared Zung Siau-tsz, "I was a very sick man but I am now in good health. I bought 60 cents worth of incense for the idol."

Ching then took up his own defense.

"I admit that I have been employed as a coolie at this factory," said he, "but also I understand the causes of mild sicknesses. At the works all the apprentices were complaining of illness, so I inquired into the reasons and procured a joss and burned much incense. The idol is a perfectly good idol and has effected many cures. Its name is 'Kong Yih Dah.'"

And Ching assumed the expression of one who though much put upon has downed his traducers.

The Magistrate informed the prisoner that he would be discharged, but told him not to do any more doctoring in the Settlement, adding that his pamphlets and the roll of his society would be burned.

POOR BUSINESS

Theft of a 165-pound steel plate from a ship lying on the Pootung side was charged to Yang Ling-koong—who claims variously to be an ordinary coolie and a second-hand dealer—when he appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. Yang was arrested after he had sold the plate for $2.10 to an old iron dealer in Wayside. Its value, according to the complainant, is Tls. 41.

Yang admitted bringing the plate across the river from Pootung by sampan, but declared that in his capacity of second-hand merchant he had purchased it legitimately from an unknown man for 2 Mex. dollars and 50 cash. Taking into consideration the cost of sampan and barrow hire, the margin of profit predicated by this statement impressed the Court as entitling Yang to about a month in jail.

Wedding

PORTER—WHITE

Miss Muriel Clara White, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, became the bride of Mr. Ernest John Andrew Porter only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Porter of Epsom, Surrey, at a charming wedding at St. Joseph's Church yesterday afternoon. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Porter, after a splendid war record, came to Shanghai in 1919 and since then has been in the service of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. Miss White is very well known in Shanghai.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in a beautiful gown of white brocade draped at the waist with triple rows of small orange blossoms, finished off at the side with a knot of blossoms and silver ribbon streamers tied with the tiny flowers. She wore a veil with pearl head dress and wreath of orange blossoms.

Miss Frances White, her sister, and Miss Eva White, her cousin, were the bridesmaids. One wore pale yellow taffeta with an overskirt of georgette in the same color bordered in white fur. The other wore a gown of the same design, developed in pale green. Both wore Dolly Varden bonnets and carried muffs of georgette, trimmed with white fur and blossom sprays.

The best man was Mr. A. Cameron and the ushers were Messrs. H. A. White, G. Johnson, F. Johnson, and T. A. Cooper.

A reception at the home of the bride's father, "Whitehaven," 21 Avenue du Roi Albert, was given after the ceremony.

Many handsome gifts were received by the young couple. Among them were a dinner service and tea set to match; a set of table glassware; cutlery; table linen; blackwood furniture; cheques; beautiful silver toilet set; a piano; cut glass. The bride has been the recipient of many "showers," kitchen ware, household linen, personal gifts, etc.

After the honeymoon, which will be spent in the hills on a motor house boat, the couple will live in Shanghai.

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

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5 Naval Transports To Go Out Of Commission

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—The twelfth naval district headquarters today announced the withdrawal from the transport service between San Francisco, the Orient and Atlantic ports of the five naval transports—Argonne, Newport News, Ramapo, Capella and Robert K. Barnes, owing to a dearth of funds for the personnel.

Premier's View On Gold Franc Issue Accords With Note

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Jan. 29.—In official circles today it was pointed out that the vernacular papers had stated that Premier Sun Pao-chi in his statement to the Senate had not declared that he would not recognise the French claim for payment in gold of the Boxer Indemnity. His statement was that the attitude of the Government on this matter had been shown by the Note sent by the Waichiaopu to the Legations interested, and that, whatever happened, he would deal with the question openly and not secretly.

MUMM'S
OPEN UNTIL 3 A.M.
4th, 5th AND 6th
DROP IN

AN EASILY UNDERSTOOD BANK STATEMENT

The
American-Oriental Banking Corporation
Shanghai

Statement of January 1, 1924

THE BANK OWES:—

To Depositors (Total deposits on above date)	...	$3,444,556.98
To Note-holders (Total A. O. B. C. bank notes outstanding)	...	1,016,000.00
To Obligations under Letter of Credit	...	493,327.90
To Customers (For accrued interest, etc.)	...	78,783.82
TOTAL LIABILITIES OF THE BANK:—	...	$5,032,668.70

The careful banker always has the repayment of these obligations in mind and arranges his assets accordingly.

TO MEET THESE OBLIGATIONS, THE BANK HAS:—

1. REGULAR CASH RESERVE	...	1,358,176.66
Kept in our vaults and on deposit in local banks—payable on demand		
2. BILLS PURCHASED UNDER LETTER OF CREDIT	...	583,825.57
3. STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES	...	229,487.34
Immediately saleable		
4. LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	...	2,394,428.13
Secured by collateral worth of the average 1½ times the amount lent and maturing in less than three months		
5. REAL ESTATE AND OTHER ASSETS	...	906,068.28
6. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	...	19,851.28
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	...	$5,491,837.26
THIS LEAVES A SURPLUS OF	...	$459,168.56

Which represents the investment of the Stockholders in the bank and is a margin of safety which guarantees the security of the depositors.

The above listed resources do not include the item of GOOD WILL, which nevertheless is one of our most valued assets. While no monetary value is assigned to this factor in the foregoing statement, it is largely upon this element—gained, we believe, by years of sincere effort to render a friendly, personal banking service—that we base our expectation for the continued growth of the bank.

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Conceived in San Francisco in the early spring of 1906, WEST COAST LIFE had barely taken form before the advent of the earthquake which wiped out many organizations of long standing—Through that period of trouble and disaster, though an infant in the world of finance, it was safely guided. The men who were responsible for its inception, cognizant of the obligation which they had assumed, would not retract.

That same obligation of service has inspired their efforts through the advancing years, causing them to build and expand until the protection of West Coast Life policies has become available to many peoples.

To-day, on both sides of the Pacific, West Coast Life stands as a TOWER OF STRENGTH, ever mindful of its obligations and intent on rendering to an ever increasing number of people—A Service that Endures.

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"These three things you must do"
—ELIZABETH ARDEN

Cleanse the skin deeply and thoroughly with Venetian Cleansing Cream.
Tone and Firm it with Ardena Skin Tonic; keeps the skin fine and clear.
Nourish the skin with Orange Skin Food, deep tissue builder for ageing and lined faces. Venetian Velva Cream is also a nourishing cream made especially for a dull face. It will not fatten the tissues, but it provides the necessary foods to keep the skin smooth and healthy.
You should have "Beauty for the Busy Woman," a booklet which is on the dressing tables of many thousands of attractive women throughout the world.

ELIZABETH ARDEN
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THE ONLY SURE AND SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT. DOCTORS RECOMMEND THEM.

Each tablet, as it slowly dissolves in the mouth, releases a definite quantity of IODINE to soothe, heal, and sterilize the inflamed area.

Each genuine carton bears his Trade-Mark

Each genuine tablet is embossed with the letter "A"

GILBERT HOOPER & CO.
(sole agents)
9A, Kiangse Rd., Shanghai

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Send this coupon, together with 8 cents in stamps, to Gilbert Hooper & Co., 9A, Kiangse Rd., Shanghai, and a specimen tube of 6 tablets will be mailed Post Free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

The Famous "Jason" and "Jaeger" All Wool Underwear for Men at Shanghai's Lowest Prices

"WHITEAWAY'S"

THE HOUSE OF BETTER VALUE

Wool Waistcoats and Cardigans, Silk and Wool Scarves, at Prices that are Always the Lowest

Men's "Jaeger" Pure Wool Scarves Grey, Brown or Fawn, $8.50

Men's Half Hose te Suit All

Men's Chamois Leather Gloves
Natural Colour
Pull on without Button
$2.95

Button Wrist $5.75

Hand Sewn Seams
$8.50

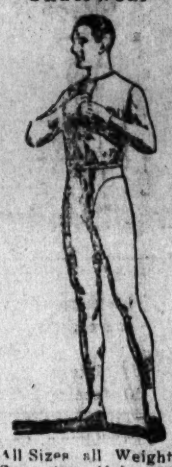
Men's "Clydella" Pyjamas
Smartly Cut, Home Made All Sizes, a new Full Range of Stripes
$14.75

Complete Range of Gloves in Stock

Men's Union Suits
"Jason"
30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44
$12.50 13.50 14.50
"Jaeger"
$15.50 16.50 17.50

A Smart Heather Mixture Sweater in Blue Mixture or Green Mixture
A New Smart Effective Type of Sweater Coat
All Sizes $14.50

Men's Pure Wool "JASON" Underwear



All Sizes all Weights, Separate or Union Suits
Jason Vests
30 32 34 36 38
6.50 6.75 6.95 7.25 7.50
40 42 44
7.75 7.95 8.25
Pants 6.75 6.95 7.25 7.50
7.75 8.25 8.50 8.75

A New Full Range in Men's Striped Flannelette Pyjama Suit.
All Sizes
$6.50 Suit

SHIRTS DAY and EVENING in GREAT VARIETY

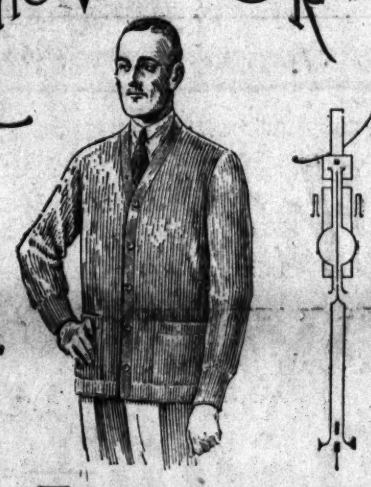
"HICKOK" The World's Best Belt with Silver Plated Buckle, Black, Grey, Nigger or White
$6.50 each.

Men's Artificial Silk Scarves,
All Colors
$10.50

A nice quality medium weight pure wool Scotch made Sweater Coat in Grey, Brown, Fawn and Lemon.
Price $22.50

A Complete New Range in Men's Tweed Caps
Smart New Shapes All Colors and Sizes
$2.95 3.50 3.95 4.50

"The VICTOR"



FLEECY COAT SWEATER

Our Leader in Men's Wool Sweaters, Brown, Grey, Fawn, Lemon.
Prices $6.95

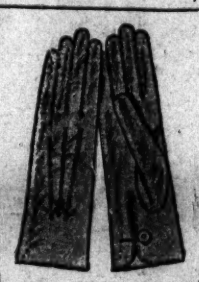
Men's Grey Suede Unlined Gloves
A full Range of Sizes
$7.50

Men's Pure Silk Fancy Scarves
We have a most complete Range
$19.50 21.50 24.50
$27.50 29.50 32.50

The St. Margarets Underwear
Vests
32 34 36 38 40 42
4.50 4.75 4.95 5.25 5.50 5.75
Pants
4.75 4.95 5.25 5.50 5.75 5.95

Smart Bound Edge Curl Brim, Felt Hat in a range of new colours Silver, Nickel, Brown. Price $14.75 all sizes

We have a Complete New Range in Men's Dressing Gowns.
All Colors
From
$25.50



Men's Tan Cape Unlined Gloves. A Nice Quality Skin
All Sizes
$6.50

MEN'S WOOL GLOVES
A Nice Warm Quality
$1.75 & $1.95

MEN'S WOOL GAUNTLET GLOVES
All Colours
$2.75 prir

Men's Tweed Over-coats
$45.00
All Wool Tweed

FASHIONABLE SOCKS WITH HAND-EMBROIDERED CLOX

Men's All Wool Cashmere Half Hose
Embroidered Clox in Black, Nigger, Mole
$1.50 $1.95 $2.25 pair

Men's All Wool Scarves in Grey Blue, Fawn with Bar ends
$3.50 and $3.95

Special Offer of 100 doz. Men's "Olympic" Make Mixture Vests
Small Sizes only
$2.95

"THE WEARWELL"

CASHMERE SOCK

Our Leading Value Line in Pure Wool Cashmere Half Hose, Nice Weight and A Sure Hard Wearing Quality.
Black, Grey or Nigger
Price $1.75 Pair
$18.00 Dozen

Boys' Jersey Suits
18" 20"
7.95 8.50
22" 24"
8.75 9.75

Men's Lined Gloves
Grey Suede Wool Lined
$8.50
Tan Cape Warm Fleece Lined
$8.50

Men's "Jaeger" Pure Wool Underwear
Vests 30 32 34
8.25 8.50 8.75
36 38 40 42
8.95 9.25 9.50 9.75
Pants 30 32 34
8.50 8.75 8.95
36 38 40 42
9.25 9.50 9.75 9.95

Men's Artificial Silk Scarves, A nice range
in Black and White
$10.50 $12.50 each

Men's Pure Linen Irish Make Hemstitched Handkerchiefs
either ¼" or ⅛" Hem
$12.50, 14.50, 16.50 & 18.50 Doz.

A Value Line in Sweaters
$8.50

Men's Artificial Silk Scarves in Smart new Colours with Bar Ends.
$10.50

We have a Full Range "Jaeger" Coat Sweaters, All Colours from
$25.50

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH — "WAYLOO CORNER" — NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

News Brevities

People reading our yesterday's account of the meeting of the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., were probably puzzled by one line. The paragraph should have read: It was proposed "That Mr. Ellis Hayim be elected a director of the company; proposed by Mr. Norton Bell, seconded by Mr. G. Adams." In correcting a line in the forme, one of our skillful compositors inserted a line from another story, which rendered the paragraph quite as senseless as the aforesaid skillful compositor.

• • •

Messrs. George McBain have received a telegram from the Manager of the Mentoukou Mine stating that the output of coal for the month of January was 1,614 tons.

• • •

The China Press acknowledges receipt of four beautiful calendars from Messrs. Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd.

• • •

Mr. Bob Tichenor has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to the North.

• • •

Mrs. P. O'Brien Twigg sailed for Amoy on the s.s. Liangchow yesterday.

• • •

Passengers on the s.s. Luchow yesterday included Mr. H. Holme for Swatow and Mr. P. C. Ellis for Canton.

• • •

Mrs. Peyton-Griffin, who has been in North China, Korea and Japan on an extended visit, returned to Shanghai on the s.s. Changar.

• • •

Miss Margaret Booth, owner of the Margaret Booth Schools at Montgomery, Alabama, and five companions are expected shortly to arrive in Peking. They are touring the world, and will proceed to Japan from China, and thence to America completing the final lap of their tour.

• • •

Mr. E. R. Wight has just died at Seattle from apoplexy according to word received yesterday. Mr. Wight, accompanied by Mrs. Wight, left Shanghai for the United States on the President Grant.

• • •

General Chang Tso-lin has prohibited foreign shipping, including vessels of the Chinese Eastern Railway, on the Sungari River, according to the Nippon Dempo news service.

• • •

Miss 'Jimsy' James of the Standard Oil Company is sailing for San Francisco on the President Lincoln tomorrow.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Castle of Honolulu, who accompanied Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Captain Kermit Roosevelt on their trip to Japan, are now in Peking. They will come to Shanghai in the near future on route to India for a visit. The Roosevelts are not coming to Shanghai, having decided to cross Siberia to Europe.

• • •

The Executive Committee of the American University Club will meet at noon tomorrow at the Union Club.

• • •

Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg was a passenger on the Dollar liner President Harrison for a vacation in Manila.

• • •

Gardine, Matheson & Company have been appointed Shanghai agents for the Garland Steamship Company, which will enter the China trade with the arrival of the s.s. William Campion, which is expected to arrive on February 12. They will have seven freighters calling at Shanghai from American ports.

• • •

Tickets for the supper dance to be given by the Women's branch of the United Service Association at the New Carlton on February 29 may be obtained from B. W. A. Headquarters, 12 Kiukiang Road, or the Yellow Jacket Tea Rooms, 17 Nanking Road.

• • •

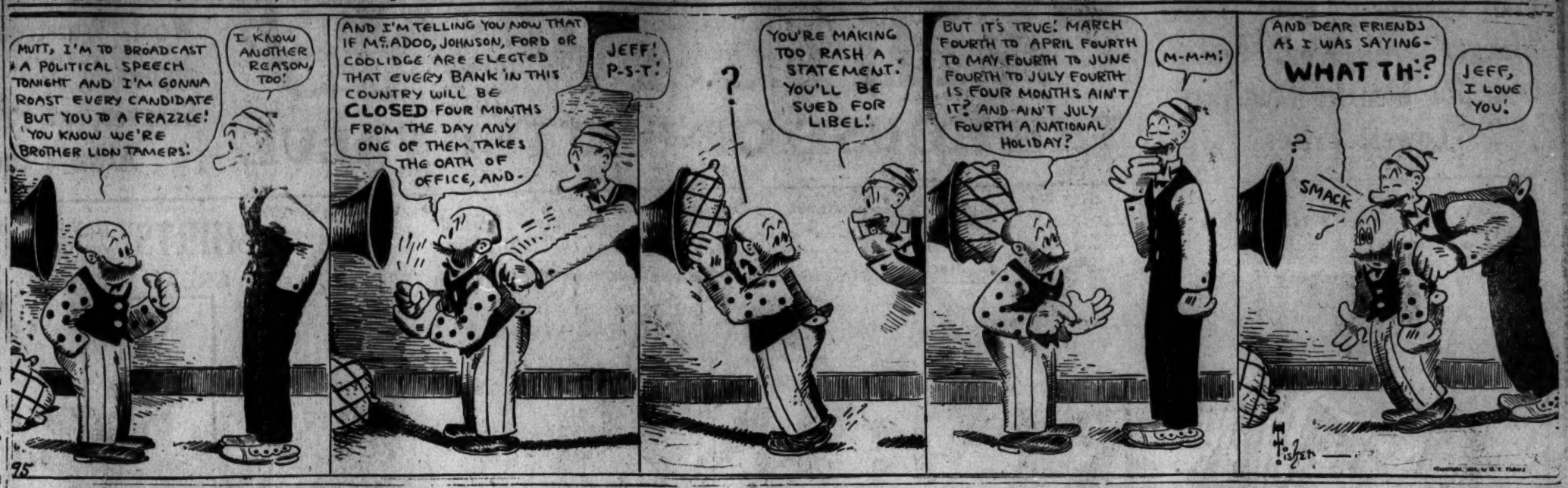
A Russian refugee named I. Cherbakoff was fined $5, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment, by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh of the Mixed Court yesterday for being drunk and incapable on Chefoo Road Friday evening. It was also ordered that he leave the Settlement.

• • •

A shop assistant charged with keeping opium for sale at 19 Lloyd Road was fined $60—or one month's imprisonment—at the Mixed Court yesterday.

MUTT & JEFF -:- It Sounded Like Fine Political Propaganda -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1923 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)


MUTT, I'M TO BROADCAST A POLITICAL SPEECH TONIGHT AND I'M GONNA ROAST EVERY CANDIDATE BUT YOU TO A FRAZZLE! YOU KNOW WE'RE BROTHER LION TAMERS!
I KNOW ANOTHER REASON, TOO!
AND I'M TELLING YOU NOW THAT IF McADOO, JOHNSON, FORD OR COOLIDGE ARE ELECTED THAT EVERY BANK IN THIS COUNTRY WILL BE CLOSED FOUR MONTHS FROM THE DAY ANY ONE OF THEM TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE, AND-
JEFF! P-S-T!
YOU'RE MAKING TOO RASH A STATEMENT. YOU'LL BE SUED FOR LIBEL!
BUT IT'S TRUE! MARCH FOURTH TO APRIL FOURTH TO MAY FOURTH TO JUNE FOURTH TO JULY FOURTH IS FOUR MONTHS AIN'T IT? AND AIN'T JULY FOURTH A NATIONAL HOLIDAY?
M-M-M!
AND DEAR FRIENDS AS I WAS SAYING- WHAT TH-?
SMACK
JEFF, I LOVE YOU!
H. C. Fisher

Today's Concert

Mr. N. Vierbowsky, flute, will be the soloist at the concert to be given at the Town Hall by the Municipal Orchestra at 5 o'clock this afternoon when the following program will be given:

1.—OVERTURE "Alceste" GLUCK
2.—SUITE in B minor for Flute and Stringed Orchestra ..... J. S. BACH
1. OVERTURE: Largo—Allegro
2. RONDO: Allegretto espressivo
3. SARABANDE: Andante
4. BOURREE I—BOURREE II
5. POLONAISE: Moderato
6. MENUET
7. BADINERIE: Presto

Soloist: N. VIERKOWSKY

3.—INCIDENTAL MUSIC to Shakespeare's "A Midsummer night's Drama" MENDELSSHON
(a) Notturno
(b) Scherzo
4.—THREE PIECES from the "Children's Corner" Suite DEBUSSY
(a) The Serenade for the Doll
(b) The Little Shepherd
(c) Golliwogg's Cake-Walk
5.—ROMANCE for Flute with Orch. Accomp. SAINT-SAENS

Soloist: N. VIERKOWSKY

5.—BOURREE FANTASQUE (Orchestrated by F. Motti) ..... CHABRIER

Conductor: Meastro Mario Paci.

The Seventh Chamber Music and Soloist Concert will be given on Thursday, February 14, 1924, at 9.15 p.m.

Japanese Scrapping Ships In Accordance With Arms Treaties

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Feb. 2.—The Admiralty has issued the following communique, announcing the present conditions of those men-of-war, which are to be dismantled by February 16 of the current year in accordance with the Washington Treaty:

The first stage of scrapping work on the battle-cruiser, Ibuki, the battleship, Shikishima, and the battle-cruiser, Kurama has already been completed; the battleship, Asahi, the battleship, Aki, the battleship, Hizen, and the battle-cruiser, Ikoma, have had their turrets taken off and a greater part of their broadside armors, chimneys, main engines, and tubes have been completely destroyed and the remainder are now being destroyed; the scrapping work on the turrets of the battleship, Settsu is now under way; The ordnance, the main engines and the decks of the battleship, Mikasa, the bottom of which was seriously damaged by the earthquake of September, last year, are now being destroyed.

Ford's Muscle Shoals Offer Still Stands

Washington, Jan. 20.—Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer "still stands" he notified Chairman Julius Kahn of the house military affairs committee today.

Gives Warning On Sharp Advances In Hongkong Stocks

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd., the Chairman, referring to the increase of $146,198 in the investment fluctuation account, sounded a note of warning. He stated "This augmentation is due to an exceptional rise during the past year in the values of local stocks and your board, being of opinion that the present abnormal prices may not be maintained in the near future, deem it prudent to leave this book profit in fund for future contingencies."

Getting stronger day by day.

Have you realised that you can actually see your little ones getting stronger day by day as they reap the benefit of this proved lung-healing and body-building food?

Make the experiment now and see that it is genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Guards the throat and lungs

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

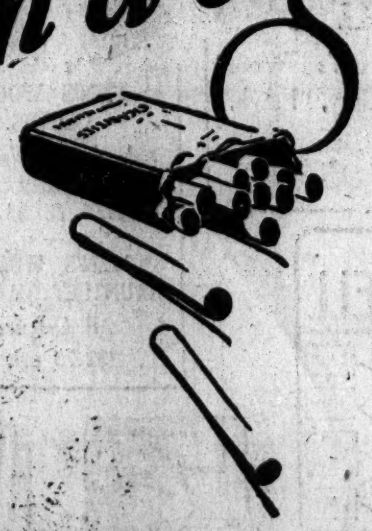
A Handsome, Leather-Covered BINDER

will be given free-of-charge to all New Subscribers, who apply for same, on receipt of their cheque for a year's subscription. Old Subscribers, on paying for a year's renewal, are entitled, on request, to a Binder free-of-charge These Binders will be found very useful in the home or office. Apply to the Circulation Manager;

THE CHINA PRESS

14, Kiukiang Road

Isn't this what you want in a cigarette?



A cigarette that's mild and yet lets you know you're smoking.

A cigarette that's blended to give you every bit of the tobacco's fine flavor.

A cigarette that tastes right all day long whether you smoke three or twenty.

A cigarette that *satisfies*.

If *this* is what you want in a cigarette, try Chesterfield.

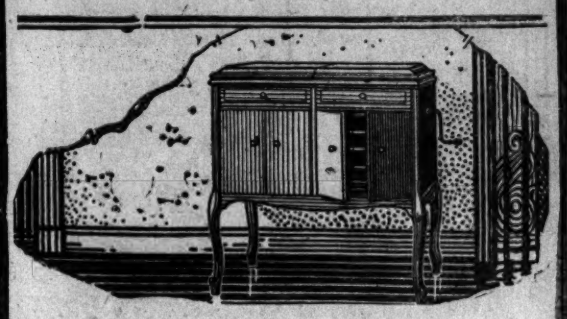
Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

Of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

They Satisfy

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



See and Hear This New Victrola

We will glady play any Victor records for you and show you how this instrument can easily be yours.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

37 Nanking Road
Victor Distributors

LIQUITALIS "GEHE"

A cardiac tonic of reliable and quick action in ANGUINOUS HEART TROUBLES, DILATATION OF THE HEART, DISTURBANCES OF COMPENSATION, etc., etc.

In bottles for application by mouth. In ampoules of 1 c.cm. for subcutaneous, intravenous or intramuscular injections.

Wholesale: J. LAMBOOY & Co., 14 Hankow Road,

Retail: Sine Pharmacy, 6a Broadway

EAGLE SPECIAL

FOR ONE WEEK

JOHNSON and JOHNSON

Adhesive Plasters, Bandges, Cotton and Gauze

EXTRA SPECIALS

Camphonel—	(small	per bot.	$0.40
	(large	,, ,,	$0.80
Synol Soap—	(small	,, ,,	$0.55
	(large	,, ,,	$1.05

THE EAGLE DRUG CO., Inc.

S. HENSHAW JEE, Manager

P-527 NANKING ROAD PHONE C. 7097

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRODUCTIONS

CARLTON THEATRE

REAL SUPER-FEATURES

EVERY EVENING AT 9.15

DAILY MATINEES STARTING TUESDAY 3 P.M.

JACK PICKFORD in

GARRISON'S FINISH

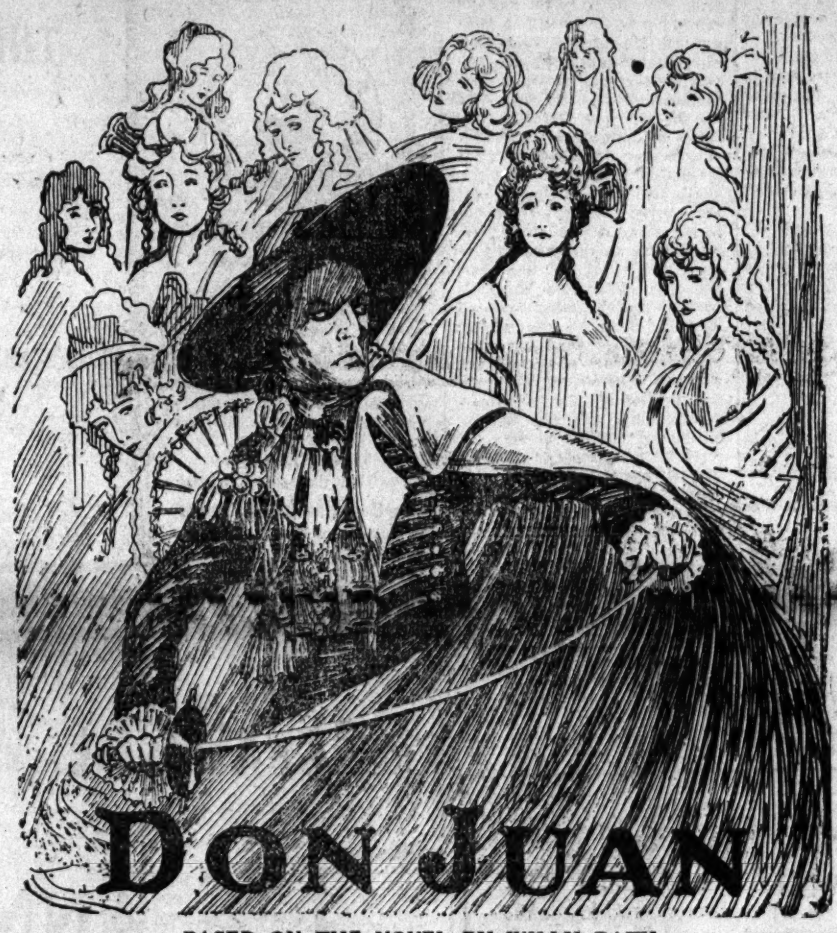
A THRILLING RACE PICTURE FROM THE STORY BY W. B. M. FERGUSEN

TOWN TOPIC **B. A. T. SPECIAL: SHANGHAI BY DAY AND NIGHT** TOWN TOPIC

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th

A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION OF SCENIC SPLENDOR

DAILY MATINEES 3 P.M.



DON JUAN

BASED ON THE NOVEL BY WILLY RATH

A FASCINATING STORY OF BEAUTIFUL SPAIN

EVERY EVENING 9.15 P.M.

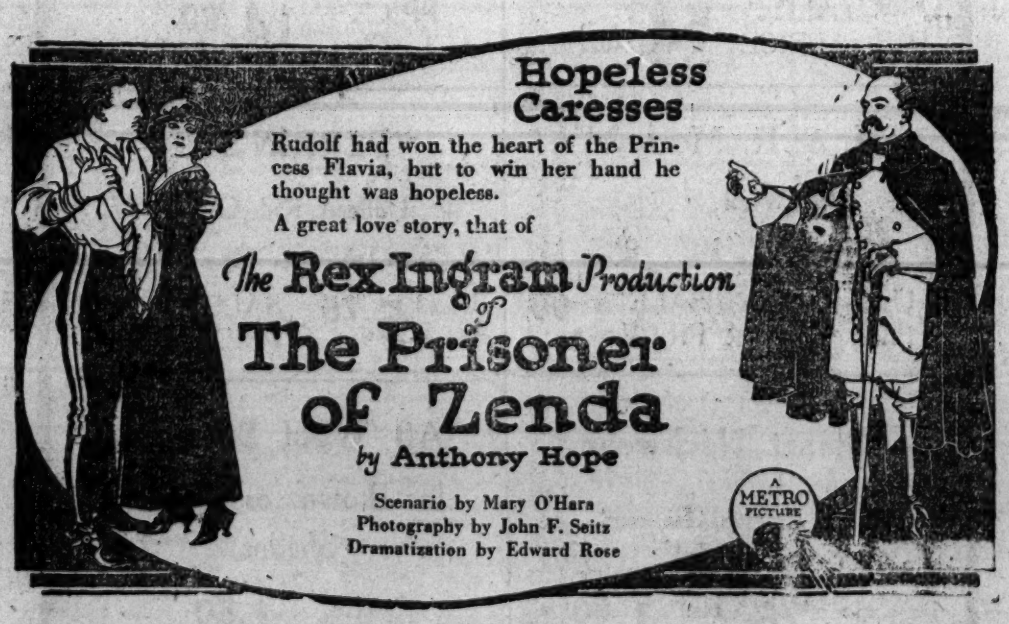
---

2 NIGHTS ONLY 9.15

SUNDAY AND MONDAY

DAILY MATINEES Sun. Mon. 3 p.m.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT BY POPULAR DEMAND


Hopeless Caresses
Rudolf had won the heart of the Princess Flavia, but to win her hand he thought was hopeless.
A great love story, that of
The Rex Ingram Production of
The Prisoner of Zenda
by Anthony Hope
Scenario by Mary O'Hara
Photography by John F. Seitz
Dramatization by Edward Rose
A METRO PICTURE

A PHOTOPLAY OF DISTINCTION THAT IS WORTHY OF A SECOND VISIT

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY 9.15

DAILY MATINEES 3 p.m.

FIVE DAYS ONLY FEB. 12 TO 16 MATINEES DAILY 3 P.M.

SIR ANTHONY HOPE'S

RUPERT of HENTZAU

A VICTOR HEERMAN PRODUCTION

The entire production under the personal supervision of MYRON SELZNICK

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
BERT LYTELL
LEW CODY
CLAIRE WINDSOR
HOBART BOSWORTH
BRYANT WASHBURN
MARJORIE DAW
MITCHELL LEWIS
ADOLPHE MENJOU
ELMO LINCOLN
IRVING CUMMINGS

A MASTERPIECE OF THE SCREEN.

A SEQUEL TO THE "PRISONER OF ZENDA"

YOU WILL WANT TO SEE EVERY ONE OF THESE WONDERFUL PHOTOPLAY PRODUCTIONS

Cities Under Glass

(*Foreign Press Service*)

A residential section of a city, a half-mile square, roofed over with glass and heated as a unit, so that perpetual summer would reign within, with the ability to control moisture and temperature, as desired, and with freedom from snow, is proposed by Samuel R. Lewis of Chicago, to whose paper on "Group Heating of Buildings," printed in The Journal of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (New York), the Literary Digest calls attention. His plan is practicable, he contends Mr. Lewis, and he holds out the alluring prospect of a population of 15,000 to 65,000 living in a giant conservatory having a Palm Beach atmosphere and—doing away with such annoyances as ashes, radiators, piping, rain on wash-ways and innumerable other present-day hardships.

In trying to solve the heating problem, thought has up to the present been given to the generation and transmission of the heat rather than to the buildings in which it was to be used and their ability to conserve it," writes Mr. Lewis. "Buildings as we build them are not very often considered from the heat conserving standpoint. One of the first things the competent heating plant designer should do is to exert his influence toward the proper construction of the building."

The higher average outside temperature of cities as compared with the country adjacent is due to escaped heat, coming from house walls, lights, and the waste products of combustion, he points out.

Why not then, he asks, combine the various nondescript buildings in a great permanent highly insulated, well-lighted structure, and heat the whole neighborhood? The possibilities his scheme presents can not fail to prove alluring to those who will consider them thinks Mr. Lewis. There is, for instance, the matter of sunlight, which most rooms in conventional buildings have for only a few hours each day. But in a lofty building with properly oriented skylights one would get a "spray of sunshine over all its area either morning or afternoon."

If the building is of high grade construction, the structure within its shelter might be the lightest of shells, built for privacy only, and the elaborate systems of ventilation now being evolved might all be thrown overboard, as the change in temperature between the inner and outer air would suffice to cause a rapid air change. Foreheads in the roof could provide artificial showers to lay dust, cool the temperature, or provide humidity, or air motion. Besides this ponds of water on the roof might help in regulating the temperature, and, Mr. Lewis points out, the garden truck which could be grown on the inner roofs and in the back yards in this hothouse environment would materially reduce the cost of living and be another advantage; and the even temperature in the enclosure should prevent colds, he thinks.

GLASSED VALLEYS

Nor is this racial housing scheme for cities the only one Mr. Lewis has to offer. The same idea might very well, he believes, be applied to a narrow valley, where "a cruiser structure, quite lofty, with heavily insulated outside walls, and windows open to a great central court would be the most economical construction —interesting possibilities here too, he observes.

This is the plan Mr. Lewis has worked out for his block housing: an enclosure one half mile square, with steel columns seventy-five feet on centers, with a chimney at each column to provide for the venting of kitchens, toilets, garages, etc.; the roof 100 feet above ground, and great monitors 150 feet on centers to run north and south, and with high glass sides so that direct sunshine may traverse the entire area at some time every day, the glass to be triple, with cleaning galleries between the sheets, and hinged so as to open; glass or doors in the side walls at street ends and above roof lines so as to permit summer wind action.

Below, three main streets, entered through vestibules with tight doors, the streets to be boulevarded, with all sorts of vegetation, the buildings to be the same as conventional houses in tropical climates, merely for privacy, and not requiring insulating qualities.

The roof, heavily insulated, would resist summer heat as well as cold. Heating pipes running up along the roof trusses. The inner roof spaces might be used for recreation, parks, etc., and for communication in addition to the streets; and the streets might become parks, with all services, such as motor and delivery wagons in subways under the houses.

And all this, Mr. Lewis has calculated, is commercially realisable at a reasonable price today. The

Werblow Sentenced To Ten Year Term

(Continued from Page 1)

was discovered that Werblow, in Peking, was receiving large sums of money from London and New York, and the bank, becoming suspicious, set a trap into which he fell. He was ordered to report to the New York offices and sailed from Shanghai not knowing that he was at the time practically under arrest as detectives sailed on the same vessel and kept him under watch until the actual warrant was served on him as he stepped from the steamer in New York. All but $50,000 was eventually recovered.

After a preliminary hearing Werblow returned to China under $20,000 gold bail to secure depositions for his defense, and an Assistant Attorney General from the State of New York was also sent to Peking to take depositions on behalf of the prosecution.

United States District Attorney Leonard G. Husar also spent considerable time in Peking investigating Werblow's affairs and gathering information for the prosecution of the case before the New York courts.

German Woman Is Sentenced As Spy

(*Reuter's Service*)

Leipzig, Feb. 1.—The Supreme Court has sentenced a woman to ten years' hard labor on a charge of espionage on behalf of France and a German student, her accomplice, to six years.

CARLTON HAS GOOD PROGRAMS FOR FEBRUARY

The Carlton Theater management is to be congratulated for the exceptionally fine list of photoplays booked for the month of February, starting with todays matinee and continuing until Tuesday night, Jack Pickford will appear in W. B. M. Ferguson's great racing story "Garrison's Finish," this is an excellent story with plenty of thrills and a wonderful race scene of the Kentucky Derby which is exciting to a high degree, in conjunction with this clever race picture the B.A.T. will present a special production of their ever popular Town Topics "Shanghai by Day and Night" this picture shows many important scenes of Shanghai that will be of much local interest, the night illuminations of our minature Broadway, with its thousands of electric lights is a work of screen art.

From Wednesday to Saturday February 6 to 9, the big spectacular production "Don Juan," from the novel by Willy Rath, will be the feature attraction, A photoplay of beautiful Spain with gigantic scenes, wonderful costumes and an all star cast of screen stars should prove to be one of the best attractions of the season.

By special request the management will repeat for Sunday and Monday "The Prisoner of Zenda" which was one of the past season's big successes, to be followed on Tuesday night February 12, with "Rupert of Hentzau" a sequel to the "Prisoner of Zenda," produced on the same lavish scale and presented by the best cast of players seen in any screen production. Beginning Sunday Matinee February 17, Mary Pickford will appear in a big United Artists production "Through the Back Door," and on Thursday Feb. 21, the First National will present Norma Talmadge in a big Superfeature "Ashes of Vengeance" the above list of feature photoplays represents the finest line of screen productions seen in Shanghai and should prove a record-breaking month for the Carlton on account of the extraordinary attractions. The Carlton will give daily matinees at three o'clock during the month of February.

California Endorses W. G. McAdoo

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The Democratic state central committee today endorsed the candidacy of William McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury for the presidential nomination. It voted to place an instructed delegation on the ballot at the coming presidential primary in California.

The Streets Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

lelarians of the vegetable family. In summer the street is like a madhouse. Shrieking, sweating coolies trundling barrows of the huge, green melons; howling, naked children pursuing barrows and coolies in the road and clawing like little demons to get at the broken fragments of fruit that drop along the way. Cabbage is not so popular so that the coolies now can enable along after their barrows in comparative peace.

* * *

Close by the creek is a rice shop that has been doing business at the same stand for 60 years. With a genial companion whose perambulating proclivities match mine and who speaks Chinese with the ease and fluency of a native son of Shanghai, and with never a hint in his Shanghai dialect of the Irish brogue that drips off his tongue like honey at other times, the task of learning the "inside" stories of the shop, and of the street itself, was simplified.

* * *

Here, for instance, was a little crowd outside the shop. In the exact center of the mob was a wildly gesticulating woman whose tones of voice were highly abusive. Leaning nonchalantly against the doorway, separated from the woman by the curious crowd, was a youth whose general dilapidation and lean and hungry look bespoke a disposition that was greatly averse to labor, or else marked him for the principal character in a series of unfortunate episodes culminating in beggary. We learned in short order that the youth had come to the big city three years before from the countryside which had also given birth to the woman who was reviling h'm. She had just arrived in Shanghai and, encountering him, had been so disgusted with his general air of shiftlessness and his complete investiture of decay, that she was exercising her prerogatives of old family friend and neighbor and was loading him down with a complete assortment of abuse and descriptive phrases as to just what she thought of him!

And here, just before we come to the end of the food Section of the road, is a soya bean sauce factory. Into its highly-scented depths we went, a friendly exchange of Chinese, consisting of permission to explore and the granting of the request being all the formality and passport necessary. This factory is one of the largest of its kind in the city. Way back, almost on the boundary line of an adjoining street, are the enormous baskets filled with the dark red soya beans. These beans are boiled and then mixed with flour. The wet, pasty mixture is then allowed to ferment. When fermentation begins, the mixture is poured into vats containing salt and water, stirred occasionally and kept covered most of the time. At the end of five months, it goes through other refining processes and finally emerges as sauce to go on its travels throughout the city to sukiuyki dinners, Chinese chow parties and elsewhere in the interest of good seasoning. In stone jars, reminiscent of Biblical days, we found also, some of the best wine that is known in China—rice wine from Shaoshing, in Chekiang province.

* * *

On "Old Clothes Street," the near approach of Chinese New Year was apparent in the crowds that were struggling to move up and down the length of the road; in the boarded fronts of some shops already finished with the business of the old year and closed for the only really recognised holidays of the Chinese calendar.

One moves along Fokien road under a veritable overhanging arch of pants and fur-lined coats. The "ballyhoo" men of the second-hand shops alternately urge the shuffling throngs to step inside and look. "You needn't buy but come inside and look" is the burden of their cry. Whether they have an audience of a hundred or no audience at all, they go through the same theatrical gestures and posturings, the cords in their throat swell as bulbously and their hearts are just as much in their work.

* * *

In a shop which, despite its cramped quarters, my well informed companion assured me was one of the oldest and most prosperous in the street, a young boy was being groomed for, possibly, an approaching marriage. His mother, herself young, was giving maternal pats and pulls of adjustment to the fine, almost-new, second-hand garment with which her pride and joy had finally surrounded his person. The suit was small but also, apparently, it was cheap, for the mother wore the pleased look of a lady who has encountered a bargain and knows it. The boy, none too pleased, however, with the attentions of everyone in the store who wasn't engaged in some business of the moment, and the admiring throng outside, had the small boy look of "oh, gee, let's get out of here quick, ma."

* * *

The next time your tailor asks for seven yards of material for a dress when your better judgment tells you five plenty, you can check up on his honesty and your own doubt, by making six pilgrimages to Fokien road. On the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and last day of each moon, there come to Fokien road the Sew-sew tailors of the city to sell the scraps and little bits of cloth and skin and lace they have filched or come by legitimately from the clothes they have made in the preceding period. This is a profitable business for certain Fokien road merchants who undertake to make clothes from these scraps and even; occasionally if the pieces are large enough to buy and sell for cash.

"It really does last longer"

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"Swan" Pens are famous throughout the world for their reliability and lasting wear and the 14 ct. gold nibs are the finest it is possible to produce.

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Velour Hats
In Assorted Shades of Grey, Brown, Fawn, Etc.
SPECIAL PRICE To Clear 14.00 EACH

I. & R. Morleys'
All Wool ½ Hose
Size 9½" 10" 10½"
Usual Price 1.75 PAIR SALE PRICE 1.00

"PERRIN'S"
Unlined Kid Gloves
Sizes 8" 8¼" 8½" 9"
Usual Price 5.75 pr. SALE PRICE 3.50 pr.

Smart Neckwear
In Assorted Patterns
Special Sale Price 75 cts. and 1.00 EACH

All Wool Scarves
In Brown or Fawn Shades
SALE PRICE 1.50 EACH

The General Store will be closed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Chinese New Year Holidays. The Bakery Department on Tuesday only.

14 NANKING ROAD, 8 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 4/6 PER BOTTLE.
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Buy Four Can

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The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow
THE IDEAL PLACE TO STAY WHEN ON A HOLIDAY IN
HANGCHOW
The New Hotel is Fitted with all model Conveniences with lifts and up to date toilets in each room
Roof Garden, Billiard Room, Bar Room, Dining Room, Lounge, etc.
RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM
Tel. Add. "NEW HOTEL" HANGCHOW
S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

MUMM'S
OPEN UNTIL 3 A.M.
4th, 5th AND 6th
DROP IN

OLD BILL'S
Adventures in America
by Bruce Bairnsfather.

The Jazz Band

"YES, Captain, on the whole I like it!" We were sitting in the Palm Court of our hotel, and had heard the hotel's own Jazz Band play one of their invincible tunes. "There's something about these Jazz Bands over here, that's got more suction in it."

"What do you mean, Bill?"

"Well, Captain, I mean these 'ere bands are guaranteed to pull you out of yer seat, and make ye want to dance."

"Not only do they play the stuff to stir you up, but look at the way they plays it!"

"They're off again! Now look at that feller with the drum and all that pile of ironmongery he's got round him. He don't care what he uses as long as it matches the tune.

"S'marvelous I call it!"

"Yes, Bill, it certainly is a cult, all its own. The whole lot of them are simply oozing with music."

"They look drunk with it to me, Captain, that feller in the center with the silver saxaphone, has nearly fallen off his seat three times."

"That's all part of it, Bill. They give you the music and the spirit, poetry and motion of it as well."

"Well sir, I don't know what it is but I likes it, it's the stuff for me right enough. You can take away all that opera business, and pianoforte recitals, give me this. Why, even the instruments is different. All so bright, and strange looking."

"Go over and ask them what the tune is, Bill."

Old Bill minced warily across the polished floor and came back with the news.

"'The Colorado Blues,' Captain."

"Oh! . . ." and we both lay back and enjoyed it. Another tune started.

"Find out what this one is, Bill."

Bill came back with the news.

"'The Montana Blues'."

"What is all this 'Blues', Captain? Do you reckon it's something to do with the Law?"

"What do you mean, Bill?"

"Well, I've heard them mention the Blue Laws, and maybe they are laws to make 'em play these kind of tunes."

It was no use contradicting the old man so I began a careful study of the band.

First and foremost, there was a young Apollo, with hair that looked as if it had been arranged with black boot polish, wearing an immaculate Tuxedo. He stood out in front of the band, and played quite an ordinary instrument, a violin.

He swayed and twisted whilst he did so, as a sort of encouragement to the eels behind him. There were six Tuxedoed eels wriggling, blowing, smiling and playing, in semi-circle in his rear.

They all sounded and looked so supremely happy. I'm sure a member of a Jazz Band could never be sad.

I should say it was a healthy life, too. If I were a girl I wouldn't marry a man unless he could play the saxaphone. An ordinary man who just went to an office and had to pay to watch people playing saxaphones, wouldn't be on my horizon at all, compared to one of these happy, healthy, saxaphone players.

Love in a cottage with a saxaphone is something like,
Love in a cottage, without, is just like so much cold mutton fat.

I'm just learning on my saxaphone now, by the three painless lessons system, money returned if you fail, and my wife doesn't seem to share my views about this.

The effect of Jazz Bands on Old Bill, has been most injurious!

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

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Steamer and Cabin Trunks made of 3-ply wood etc., and covered with fibre, leather and sheet-steel and guaranteed indestructible; also genuine leather trunks, suit cases, handbags, hat boxes, &c. of quality are sold.

AT LOWEST PRICES

By the China Trunk Emporium, corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads (not the new small shop; ours is the 4-roomed one). We have also some slightly shop-worn trunks and suit cases which are to be cleared below cost prices.

64356

Employment Bureau
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HOUSE **COAL** KITCHEN
Quality Guaranteed
Prompt Delivery.
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The want ad columns can take care of every human need. Here you can get in touch with prospective employes and firms that are looking for men in various lines of work.

These columns open up a door of opportunity to people interested in the selling and buying of real estate. Every day the wide-awake real estate dealer and owner advertise in the want ad columns to interest people in properties for sale.

The want ad columns sell more rebuilt and used cars than any other single medium. Families interested in the selling and buying of household furniture use these columns to economical advantage.

Every day these columns are filled with interesting notices pertaining to the wants and requirements of every family.

Send in your advertisement to The China Press Want-ad office at 17 Nanking Road.

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.
Removed to 34 Nanking Road
Tel. C. 7092
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 or by appointment.

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
in connection with
High Class Restaurant
SUKIYAKI a specialty
10 Seward Road Tel. No. 3258.
PROP. J. K. SETO. PROP.

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MODERN APARTMENTS
New building ready for occupation February-March. 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, servants' quarters, central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets. Modern throughout.
Location Route de Grouchy, corner Route Doumer. Open for inspection.
Apply: E. Suenson & Co. Ltd.
Eastern Times Building,
30 Foochow Road.
65086 F 9

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DETERGENT
The ideal cleanser
At all the Stores, $1.25 per 5 lb. bag. Special quotations for bulk from
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3 CENTS A WORD Minimum Charge 60 Cents

Classified Advertisements

SPECIAL BRANCH OFFICE
17, NANKING ROAD
(South Side, between Kiangse and Szechuen Road)
This Branch Office will be found in the large lobby on the ground floor. It is open every day from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. & 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

All adverts. must be prepaid and replies called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

RUSSIAN young man, honest and anxious to earn a living, seeks position as copyist, transcriber, commissioner, watchman or commercial clerk. Excellent references. Apply to Box 796, THE CHINA PRESS.
65282 F 8

EDUCATED Russian lady, aged 30, seeks position as companion, secretary, stenography, typewriting, English, Russian, and slight knowledge of French. Served four years as nurse in Russian war hospital. Certificates. No objection to travelling. Chess. Apply to Box 799, THE CHINA PRESS.
65286 F 3

YOUNG man of 22, recently from Hongkong, five years' experience in hardware and office routine, seeks immediate position. Please apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
65281

POSITION wanted by a young lady, inexperienced, willing worker, cashier or office assistant, has little practice of typewriting. Please apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
65281

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

YOUNG Russian lady, well educated, seeks any position. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.
65226 F 3

LADY, steno-typist, seeks junior position, as office assistant. Languages English and Russian. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 778, THE CHINA PRESS.
65167 F 3

HONGKONG RACES

For the convenience of Shanghai visitors attending the coming Races at Hongkong, it is proposed to despatch the
"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"
from Hongkong at 7 p.m.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22
This Company will be glad to make advance reservations on application to the Shanghai Office.
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T. F. 239

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MASSAGE, Violet Rays, Injections and Vaccination. Hours 11-2 4-6/½ 573 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 178 Residence Avenue Joffre 301. D. Tel. W. 4203.
64808 F. 14

NATIONAL LOANS

Subscribers to the National Loans of the Third Year of the Republic (1914) and the Eleventh Year of the Republic (1922) are hereby notified that the following Drawings for the redemption of the above Loans will be held this year:—

THIRD YEAR LOAN

2nd June, 1924: 7th Drawing ($2,750,000 approx.): redemption begins 30th June.

1st December, 1924: 8th Drawing ($2,750,000 approx.) redemption begins 31st December.

It is to be noted that two Drawings of this Loan, instead of one, are being held this year in order to bring the redemption of the Loan and its extinction in 1925 into line with the schedule of amortisation prescribed by the Loan regulations.

ELEVENTH YEAR LOAN

10th May, 1924: 3rd Drawing ($1,000,000): redemption begins 31st May.

10th November, 1924: 4th Drawing ($1,000,000): redemption begins 30th November.

The service of the above two Loans is conducted independently and forms no part of the National Consolidated Loan Service.

F. A. AGLEN
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs.
Peking, 23rd January, 1924.
65128 F 3

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, unfurnished or furnished four roomed house, with kitchen, servants quarters, garage, large attic room. Rent Tls. 80 per month. Apply No. 2 Tracey Terrace, Route Des Souers, between 10-12. a.m. and 2-4 p.m.
65253 F 3

TO LET, two houses, newly built, on Rue Lafayette, next to No. 472. One 4-roomed, one 5-roomed, with garages. Apply to Messrs. Benjamin & Co., 28 Kiangse Road.
65140

FOR RENT, four room house in French Concession, with box room and garage, two bathrooms with modern sanitation, very moderate rent. Apply to Box 776, THE CHINA PRESS.
65152

FOR RENT, unfurnished four roomed house, with kitchen, servants quarters, garage, and large storage room in attic. No furniture to be taken over. Fixtures cost about $150. Apply on the premises, No. 6 Tracey Terrace, Route Des Souers, or telephone C-8037.
65162

TO LET, in French Settlement near Avenue Joffre, 4 detached houses with small garden, seven rooms, two bathrooms with modern sanitation, cellar, garage. For particulars apply to Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine, 7 Avenue Edouard VII.
65256 F 10

TO LET, for six months, from end of March. Furnished, well built bungalow on 3½ mow ground, dining room, drawing room, two large bedrooms, bathrooms attached, (enamelled iron baths), large hall, servants' quarters, kitchen, electric light, water. Seven minutes walk from trams and Hongkew Park. Address Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
65225 F 3

TO RENT one house consisting of four large rooms, two bathrooms, two attic rooms with all conveniences. Occupation 1st March 1924. Apply 24D, Tongshun Road, (Wayside).
65223 F 9

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat.
T. F. 238.

TO LET, from April 1st, furnished or unfurnished, seven roomed foreign residence. Modern sanitation and conveniences, with garage and garden, on Kiangwan Road. Apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 65.
No. 32

EDUCATIONAL

PEOPLE'S ACADEMY. Evening courses of College grade in Business, Science and Arts, by highly qualified teachers. Open to all nationalities. Term begins February 18. Write for Prospectus to Registrar, Post-office Box 900, Shanghai.
65101

WELL educated Russian girl, with good knowledge of English, offers Russian lessons in exchange for English. Intends to study seriously. Address Box 779, THE CHINA PRESS.
65169 F 3

LADY teacher for shorthand lessons in pupil's own home. Reply stating terms etc. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
65241 F 3

ARE you willing to invest $200, payable in twelve monthly instalments, to learn a profession during your evenings which will bring you $6000 net profit yearly? If so enroll immediately. Studies made easy by our method of teaching. For particulars. Apply to Box 786, THE CHINA PRESS.
65033 F 10

China Press Want—Ads. Bring Results

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET well located store ground floor on Nanking Road, 2900 square feet. Admirably suited to shop, tea room or other business requiring special location. Rent Tls. 600. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 65.
No. 26

TO LET, good office rooms in banking centre, moderate rent. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
65060

TO LET, single offices or two room, suite in best location on Nanking Road. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Telephone Central 65.
No. 33

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops Moderate rental. Apply to Box 781, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Telephone Central 65.
No. 30

TO LET splendid office space centrally located in business district, ground floor suites of two to ten rooms, best facilities. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 65.
No. 29

TO LET, one big office room @ Tls. 50 per month, tax included. 1st floor of 51B Kiangse Road. Apply to the city Bank of Shanghai, Ltd.
T. F. 234

ROOMS, living or office. Furnished or otherwise. Central district. Apply to Box 1139, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 231

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 125

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, apartment in apartment building, modern in every respect. Occupancy February 15th. Furniture optional. Telephone West 3962.
65289 F 3

TO LET, in private residence, near Bubbling Well Road, latter part of February, furnished flat of two rooms and bathroom, (hot and cold water), verandah overlooking tennis lawn which is attached to house. With or without board, meals served privately if desired. Garage and stables. Address P. O. Box 211, or phone W. 2830.
65285 F 3

LOWER furnished flat to let, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen, boys' quarters. French Concession. Apply to Box 780, THE CHINA PRESS.
65269 F 8

TO LET, on North Szechuen Road extension, next tram terminus, a large unfurnished attic flat. Rent moderate. For further particulars, address Box No. 789, THE CHINA PRESS, or telephone N. 1442.
65228 F 3

FLAT to be let, 4 Ezra Road, 3rd floor, occupation 1st March. Apply to Box 794, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 240

USED CARS

FOR SALE. Perfectly appointed 6 cylinder Limousine. Has been most carefully looked after and always driven by the same chauffeur. Two sets white covers for summer and one set cretonne for winter. Special electric Bosh Horn. Automatic windscreen cleaner. The car will be handed over on March 15th, when the owner leaves for Europe. Can be seen any time by appointment on application to Box No. 782, THE CHINA PRESS. Price: Tls 2500.
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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
2 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
BOARD—RESIDENCE.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board bedroom and sitting room with bath attached; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA
61 Carter Road
BOARD-RESIDENCE
Phone West 883

TO LET, near French Park, one nice room with all modern conveniences, permanent hot water, can suit married couple. 127 Route Vallon. W. 3125.
65296 F 8

TO LET, large well furnished bedsitting room with private bath, board optional, kitchenette if required, 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855.
64637

ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, bath attached. $140 per couple and 70 single. Excellent cuisine and service. Apply 34 Haskell Road.
65279 F 16

TO LET, two rooms with private baths, with meals or without. Central district. 2 Astor terrace. Telephone North 138.
65299 F 3

TO LET, furnished and unfurnished rooms, single and double, with bath. 8 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 882.
65258 F 5

MRS. J. LEPETIT, 47 Bubbling Well Road, renumbered No. 11 Park Road, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bathrooms attached. Excellent food. Meals served to outsiders. 'Phone W. 1215
64830

TO LET, a furnished room with bathroom attached. Private family, 10 minutes from town. Close to tram. Without board. Apply to Box 777, THE CHINA PRESS.
65154

CENTRAL district to let, large comfortably furnished room, private bath. With or without board. 19a North Szechuen Road. Telephone N. 1848.
65249 F 9

Single Room with private detached porcelain bath (geyser) for gentleman only. Real home cooking. Vacant February fifteenth. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens.
65229 F. 3

ROOMS to let, one large, two small, for bachelors, only, moderate charge. Apply 11 Fusan Road. A few yards from Range Road.
65175 F 8

TO LET nice furnished room and private bathroom, with excellent board. 29 Range Road. Terms moderate.
65138 F 5

CENTRAL, to let small attic room, full board, reasonable terms. 103 Szechuen Road.
65149 F 5

TO LET comfortably furnished double and single rooms; good food and service. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road (near Race Course) Tel. West 805. Mrs. L. Hadgmon.
65106 J 3

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056.
65618

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished house, in Western district or French Concession, with garage. Full particulars, apply to Box 800, THE CHINA PRESS.
65287 F 8

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133.
T. F.

FOR SALE: German pedigree police puppies, nearly two months old, absolutely the best pups in Shanghai. Can be seen at any time by applying J. R. Monaghan, at No. 442, Foh Dok Lee, North Szechuen Road, close to small bridge.
65278 F 3

GERMAN police puppies, six weeks old, grey, black, tan, pedigree. Apply to Box 798, THE CHINA PRESS.
65284 F 3

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 98

NEW perfection oil stove, used only one month. Call C. 2280.
65250 F 3

WANTED to buy about three mows of land, near Avenue Joffre or Edward VII. State exact location and price. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
65230 F 3

CHINESE curios, we have exceptional opportunities for the display and sale of high class Chinese curios and art goods, and invite replies from owners. Apply to Box 793, THE CHINA PRESS.
65240 F 9

TREES for sale. Fast growing American stock trees of one year, two years and three years growth at $1. $2.50 and $5.00 respectively. Delivery to be taken at No. 15 Nanking Road. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 65.
No. 28

BARGAINS are to be obtained in samples each day from $1 upwards at Sample Sales Department of The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd., 21, Jinkee Road, ground floor.
T. F. 21

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: A reliable and competent Chinese interpreter, for work in the Mixed Court. Must state experience and give references in application. Apply to Box 797, THE CHINA PRESS.
65283 F 8

WANTED: Girls for big review, no experience necessary. We teach you all the latest songs and dances. Apply Wintergarden Cafe, to Eddie Wolfe, 4 Ningpo Road.
65295 F 8

WANTED. Assistant housekeeper and linen room keeper for Hotel. Applicants with good experience and references should apply, giving full particulars, to Box No. 774, THE CHINA PRESS.
65144

WANTED early first class children's Nurse. Good references required. Good wages. Apply to Box 795, THE CHINA PRESS.
65271 F 6

ARE you willing to invest $200, payable in twelve monthly instalments, to learn a profession during your evenings which will bring you $6000 net profit yearly? If so enroll immediately. Studies made easy by our method of teaching. Write to Box 785, THE CHINA PRESS. For particulars.
65033 F 10

MISCELLANEOUS

FINE washing and any other kind will be done quickly and at reasonable prices. If desired it will be called for by R. Mikiashevska herself. The Polish Laundry. 370 Rue de l'Ouest-toire, French town.
65290 F 5

Tls. 50,000 or more available for mortgage. On approved security. Apply to Box 792, THE CHINA PRESS. or Phone W. 1445.
65238 F 3

The Proposed Export Surtax :-: On Cotton :-:

By Tung Teh-fu, National Southeastern University

The following is an explanation of the motives underlying the proposed levying of a surtax on cotton exports from China as suggested by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owner's Association, the Cotton Association of China, and National Southeastern University of Nanking.

With the hope of improving the cotton industry in China, the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, the Cotton Association of China and the National Southeastern University have asked the Chinese government for the imposition of an export surtax on cotton, the proceeds to be devoted to the work of cotton improvement and extension; and they have already gained the sanction of the cabinet concerning this matter. The January 27th North China Daily News contains, however, an article bearing a good deal of misunderstandings regarding this purely honest intention of the two associations and one national educational institution, which should be clarified in order to convey a correct information to the public.

It is emphasized in that article that the intention of the cotton traders to make this request is to devote the proceeds derived from the surtax to serve as the basis of a loan to the cotton interests at Shanghai. Last year the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association planned to issue a bond of $30,000,000 to help the cotton spinning and weaving industry at Shanghai. Owing to political disturbances of the country, the plan was finally given up notwithstanding the fact that the association had already won the sympathy, in this regard, of the foreign capitalists in China.

It is perhaps on this fact that the writer of that article had his assumption based. But think that the average export of Chinese cotton is but 500,000 piculs a year and if a surtax of one mace and half were levied on each picul of exported cotton, the revenue would be only 90,000 HK. Taels. Can this small amount serve as the basis of a loan of $30,000,000? The Chinese would never be so ignorant to accept this. That the proceeds would be used to help the cotton interests at Shanghai is again impossible. A 10,000 spindle mill requires $20,000 every month for buying raw material and paying labor and 90,000 HK. Tls. is only sufficient to keep up a single such mill for five months. As there are altogether 650,000 spindles in all the cotton mills at Shanghai, how can this insignificant amount, as derived from the imposition of export surtax, be utilized to relieve this immense cotton industry?

The article again realizes that about a year ago Chinese spinners here sought to have an embargo on cotton exports imposed as they were suffering from a shortage of supplies and that the present surtax suggestion had been put forward with a similar end in view. This sounds that export surtax will cause the price of cotton export to rise and subsequently lower down the rate of exportation and as exportation decreases, local cotton will become cheaper. It should be remembered, however, that foreigners buying cotton from China are actually paying less tax than the Chinese cotton buyers. The latter have to pay 1.75 mace more for each picul of cotton than the former. Even at a surtax of one mace and a half is levied on each picul of exported cotton, foreigners will still pay .25 mace less than the Chinese.

The article also mentions that from inquiry in well-informed circles it was known that the intention of the surtax suggestion is to devote the proceeds to the work of cotton improvement under the auspices of the Southeastern University at Nanking. The petition is so suggested only because the Southeastern University has undertaken the cotton improvement and extension work under the auspices of the Chinese cotton mill Owners' Association and has done good work. The surtax is not made for developing the extension work of whole China.

It is also emphasized in that article that China owed her modern cotton industry to foreign enterprise, and that the demand for Chinese cotton from abroad has been of material assistance in promoting the cultivation of the staple in the country and the present proposal is to penalise this source of consumption for an object which originally did not commend itself to those who now make the suggestion of a surtax.

It is true that China owed her modern industry to foreign enterprise because her spinning and weaving industry has only recently developed. It is not true, however, that the demand for Chinese cotton from abroad has assisted to promote cultivation of the staple in the country. That foreign countries buy much cotton from China owes to two facts.

First of all, the cotton production in the United States and India has been much decreased in recent years and in meeting the demand of the world much Chinese cotton has gone abroad. Second, since the close of the great war, all countries have endeavored to recover their spinning and weaving industry and in doing so very much raw material has been consumed. These two facts are enough to prove that foreigners buy Chinese cotton simply for private ends and their continuous purchase threatens the cotton famine in this country and consequently injures the industry here instead of assisting it.

Chinese people constitute one fourth of the total population of the world, but the country produces only 1-10 of the total cotton. They have already seen this deficiency of the country and are convinced of the possibility of greatly developing her cotton industry because of her suitable soil and climatic conditions for cotton growing. Therefore the present cotton improvement and extension work has sprung up from the selfconsciousness of the Chinese and evidently the demand from abroad has nothing to do with the promotion of cotton cultivation in China.

In opposition to the realization that the surtax proposal is to penalize foreigners' consumption of Chinese cotton it should be pointed out that the proposal aims to benefit the whole world by supplying more and better cotton. China maintains all favorable conditions for growing enough cotton for the world and will be depended on in future by many countries for her raw cotton supply. Think of the future promise and you will agree with the present suggestion.

In this connection I may also mention the fact that the idea of cotton improvement work germinated in the Chinese mind thirty years ago and the actual work began in the first year of the Republic. Unfortunately, owing to financial difficulties the work was not systematically carried out. The Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association however commenced this work five years ago and the yearly expense is about $30,000. Although this amount is small, it shows, anyhow, the anxiety of the Chinese for starting the cotton work from its beginning. For further progress along this line, the Association has made the present proposal, and therefore it seems unreasonable to criticise the Chinese being late in this matter.

It is true that Japan, being the largest consumer of Chinese cotton outside of the republic, will have something to say on the subject of surtax. But improving cotton in China is a direct advantage to the future cotton industry of Japan and so, instead of prohibiting this attempt, Japan certainly will assist in making it a success.

"The world's cotton industry will be short of two million bales of cotton this year and owing to the high prices prevailing for cotton, the extension of cotton cultivation in China will be a renumerative undertaking for many years to come. The International Cotton Federation, not having any national limitations is anxious to assist China where cotton growing is an assured commercial enterprise." This is the idea of Mr. Arno S. Pearse, the general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations. It is hoped that all foreign friends interested in this matter will give Mr. Pearse's idea their immediate and careful deliberation.

$4,000,000 Raised By Peking To Pay Up On New Year's

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Feb. 2.—The authorities concerned, who have been striving to raise funds required for the Chinese New Year, have succeeded in obtaining $4,000,000. As a result of today's Cabinet meeting, it has been decided to pay to the military police and the Department of Education 70 percent of the money due to them, respectively, to the Parliament 55 percent and to each of the other Government offices 40 percent.

Rail Funds Now Sought By Hsiao

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 30.—Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, Inspector-General of Hunan and Hupeh, has asked for the Government's permission to draw $150,000 of the revenues of the southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway to cover expenses connected with the establishment of his office as Inspector-General.

Missing Link To Aboriginal Race Believed Found

J. P. Harrington and D. B. Rogers

The ancestors of the American Indian are believed to have been traced by the finding of two skulls of a prehistoric era that have been dug up by a Smithsonian Institution expedition near Santa Barbara, Cal. Archaeologists believe the discovery supplies the "missing link" between the American Indian and the primitive races that roamed the plains of Europe thousands of years ago. The men holding the skulls are: J. P. Harrington, leader of the expedition, and D. B. Rogers, his associate.

Ichang Citizens Fight Against Opium Combine

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Jan. 29—A gigantic opium combine has been established at Ichang recently in which many of the prominent militarists and merchants have taken deep interest. There have been established two agencies one by the militarists for levy of opium stamp tax, and another by the merchants guaranteeing the transportation and distribution of the black poison. The upright section of the people have been feeling very indignant against this immoral business, but no one dares to do anything against the will of the militarists. A little time ago the branch Anti-Opium Association in that port contemplated to hold a demonstration against the matter, but as the information leaked, it was warned by the militarists not to take any action against them.

Now it has decided to resort to literature propaganda, and has posted proclamations throughout the city renumerating the injuries of opium smoking, and violently attacking the opium traders, of course without mentioning their names. Meanwhile some of the opium fighters have joined in sending an appeal to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, and as a result the Tuchun has given telegraphic instructions to the Garrison Commissioner of Siangyang for immediate suspension of the dirty monopoly, as its existence constitutes a great violation of China's treaty obligations with foreign Powers.

Gen. Wu Selects Ex-Minister For Motor Highway Position

Peking, Jan. 30.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has decided to appoint three directors for the construction of roads for motor service in Honan, Chihli and Shantung to be placed under his direct control. Chao Te-shan will be appointed Director for Chihli, Kang Chung-yen for Honan and Kao En-hung for Shantung. Ex-Minister Kao En-hung has already started for Loyang where he will make necessary arrangements with Marshal Wu Pei-fu before the appointment is gazetted.

Parliamentarians Given Some Salary

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 30.—Members of the House of Representatives yesterday received fifty-five percent of their salaries. Senators will be paid a similar proportion tomorrow, while the salaries of members of the Educational, Police and Military Departments are to be paid on Monday next.

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'The Black Lamb' By Jack Lait

A complete and fast-moving short story by Jack Lait, the fastest slang-slinging fiction writer of the ultra-modern school in the United States, appears on Page 2 of the Magazine section of today's China Press. Another complete story will appear next Sunday.

Naval Chief At Nanking Asks Funds

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 30.—Admiral Tu Hsi-kuai, Commander of the naval squadron at Nanking, has sent word to the Government that he must resign unless he receives funds to pay the men under his command. This action is looked upon as the outcome of the recent attempted mutiny, which Admiral Tu quelled by paying the men with his own money. Admiral Tu has been instructed to carry on and informed that funds will be sent to him.

Admiral Wen Shou-tch, Commander of the squadron at Tsingtao, has gone to Loyang to interview Marshal Wu Pei-fu, with the object of arranging for regular payments of the expenses of ships and men under his command.

SMALL FIRES

Four alarms, none of them involved with serious blazes, called for attention by the Fire Brigade yesterday.

The first call was at 2.14 a.m. to a lumber yard in East Kashing Road, where Hongkew Division found a quantity of timber well alight. The fire was surrounded and most of the lumber was saved as well as surrounding wooden dwellings. The fire evidently started from a cookstove which was too near the woodwork in a house at 110 East Kashing Road.

At 4.02 a.m. Sinza Division was called to a small outbreak in the chimney of a factory off Robinson Road. At 5.54 p.m. Hongkew was summoned to the corner of Dixwell and Urga Roads, but could find no trace of fire. Another chimney fire occurred at about 7 p.m. in a brass smith's shop at 123 Park Road. The damage was of no consequence.

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Japan's Emigration Problem

The emigration of Japanese to the United States appears to have increased recently in spite of the severe anti-alien land laws passed by California and other States and recently upheld by the highest Court in the country, says the Japan Chronicle. The total of passports issued to Japanese at Kobe for passage to America from September 1 to December 29, 1923, was 1,757 against 1,122 in the corresponding period of 1922. Thus the increase was a little over 50 percent. Some of those leaving Kobe may have come through here instead of Yokohama because of the earthquake, but we understand that the emigration from that port also has been well up to, or even above, normal. Under the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907, the Japanese going to the United States will be either those who have already resided there and who have been home for a visit or else members of the privileged classes—merchants, students, and so on. These latter emigrants will probably go on increasing in numbers except at such times when political feeling against the United States runs high. As for the farmers, it may be true that some are so disappointed at being deprived of the holdings which they developed that they are turning their faces homeward, but most of them will conclude that they have better material opportunities in the United States than in their homeland, even after suffering this blow. Some who come home to their dear ancestral villages soon find themselves in a hurry to get back. Like other people, the venturous Japanese learn to appreciate filthy lucre more than virtuous traditions, and a warm fireside more than his grandfather's hibachi. The Asahi remarks that the number of the Japanese emigrants has shown a considerable increase especially since the earthquake disaster. Emigrants from Kobe are mainly for Hawaii, Victoria and Seattle, and during January the N.Y.K. Iyo, Yoshino, Kaga and Shidzukoa, the O.S.K. Manila, the T.K.K. Tenyo and Korea, and the President Grant, President Madison, Empress of Asia, etc., will all be carrying their quota. It is reported that some 300 passports for these emigrants are now in the hands of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—a number rarely reached. The Osaka Journal anticipates that 500 or more passports may be necessary at Kobe this month.

This apparent activity in emigration, however, neither solves Japan's population problem nor makes the recent American legislation any better. Japan's emigration at its best amounts to only a few thousand souls in the course of a year, while the figure generally accepted as representing the annual increase in population is half a million. Even a calamity so vast as the great earthquake leaves Japan at the end of the year with a greater population than at the beginning. The number of Japanese in Formosa is now considerable, but it is not a working-class population. In Korea there are some Japanese farmers, but, in spite of the manipulation of the crown lands in favor of the Japanese immigrants, Korea is not a popular place for agricultural settlers. As for South Manchuria, Japan's progress in that direction has to be in the wake of emigrant Koreans, whom the Japanese consular officials and police follow in order to give them adequate protection as Japanese subjects—much to their disgust. It may be that in the course of time pressure of population will compel emigrants to fill these still thinly peopled spaces, but since that means accepting a lower standard of living than the frugal native of the country, the field is not a tempting one. The official aim at present is to take care of Japan's growing population by a process of industrialisation, which will enable a much heavier population per square mile than yet exists. This process is actually in operation, as a spontaneous development rather than as a policy, but though the intensification of industry enables a larger number to live in the country, it has its limits, and when they are reached it will be found that the industrialised population is even less willing than an agricultural population to seek a livelihood by tilling the soil in Japan's dependencies and protectorates.

The laws against Japanese immigration in California as finally passed and interpreted by the United States Supreme Court are a deplorable piece of exclusionist legislation. We need not go into the question of the right of the citizens of any State to determine whom they shall accept and immigrants whom they shall exclude. As a matter of practical politics, it seems necessary to admit that right. The Japanese themselves claim it, and the restrictions concerning the entry of, say, Americans into Japan are much the same as those concerning the entry of Japanese into America. There would certainly be no warm welcome for a crowd of American workmen and agriculturists who might want to settle in Japan. Only recently a large number of Chinese were deported, and the earthquake provided an opportunity for deporting a great many more. That, however, is not the whole case. We often have cause to criticise the illiberality of the land laws in Japan, but the trend is, though extremely slow, in the direction of liberalising them. Even the Alien Land-ownership Law, though miserable and inadequate, and though held in a state of suspended animation for over thirteen years, points in the direction of liberality. In California the trend has been all the other way. Japanese were welcomed there at one time, and settled in large numbers. They acquired ownership or occupancy of land for agricultural purposes on easy terms, and from an economic point of view proved themselves excellent citizens. We have often criticised the policy of the Japanese consuls who insisted on all these people registering their children as Japanese subjects, with all the disadvantages and misunderstandings that this entailed. Belatedly the consuls have seen the folly of the proceeding and nowadays advise Japanese on American soil to allow their children to enjoy the American citizenship which is theirs constitutionally by right of birth. This has been contributory to the trouble but it does not justify the recent legislation. The land laws of Japan are, as we have said, illiberal, but it is impossible to say now that they are more illiberal than those of California. If a foreigner in Japan complains of being unable to own land, it is pointed out to him that, by forming a company in which his wife may be the sole partner with him, he can become a landowner. The system is far from being wholly satisfactory, but it is liberality itself compared with the Californian law. In Japan there is no objection to the foreigner taking advantage of the latitude that the law allows for avoiding his disabilities as an alien, but in California it is regarded as something criminal to resort to any means for alleviating the harshness of the discrimination against aliens ineligible for citizenship, while no such methods of avoiding the exclusionism of the law as the formation of a "juridical person" for the ownership of land exists.

The harshness of the law, however, is less objectionable than the newness of that harshness. Large vested interests have grown up in California, customs of leasehold have come into existence, and in many ways the Japanese inhabitants have acquired the right to regard themselves as secure in many pursuits for earning a livelihood. Now agreements have to be broken and leases terminated. Honest and thriving occupants are evicted and no regard is paid to vested interests. That it will all act to the detriment of the State itself is a very poor consolation. If Japan's laws were revised in the direction of making them more illiberal even to the foreign residents of long standing, we should all consider ourselves greatly aggrieved. If California desires to put an end to Japanese agricultural and laboring immigration, there is little by way of objection that can be effectually raised against it. But a deep sense of injustice follows the imposition of laws that discriminate in new ways against aliens long resident and possessing good records.

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Materials:—7 Balls (¾ oz. each) Beehive Silversheen. Two No. 7 Knitting Needles. 3 yds. Ribbon ¼ inch wide. 1 yd. Ribbon 1½ inches wide for shoulder straps.

Abbreviations:—K.=Knit. wl. fwd.=wool forward. Tog= together. p.s.s.o.=pass slip stitch over. S.=slip.

Work at tension to produce 7 stitches to the inch measured over the plain smooth fabric.

Cast on 299 stitches. Work 4 rows in plain knitting.

1st row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 4, wl. fwd., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 4, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the end of the row.

2nd and alternate rows.—K. 1, purl to last stitch, K. 1.

3rd row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 3, wl. fwd., K. 3, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the end of row.

5th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 2, wl. fwd., K. 5, wl. fwd., K. 2, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the end of row.

7th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 7, wl. fwd., K. 1, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the end of row.

9th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., wl. fwd., K. 9, wl. fwd., K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the end of the row.

16th row.—Like the 2nd row.

Repeat from the 1st to the 10th rows nine times.

Then decrease as follows:—

1st row.—* S. 1, K. 7, p.s.s.o., K. 2 tog., K. 2 tog., K. 2, wl. fwd., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 2, K. 2 tog. twice, S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 4, wl. fwd., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 4, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the last 13 stitches, S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 4, wl. fwd., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 4, K. 2 tog.

2nd and alternate rows.—K. 1, purl to last stitch, K. 1.

3rd row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 2, wl. fwd., K. 3, wl. fwd., K. 2, K. 2 tog., S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 3, wl. fwd., K. 3, wl. fwd., K. 3, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the last 13 stitches, S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 3, wl. fwd., K. 3, wl. fwd., K. 3, K. 2 tog.

5th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 5, wl. fwd. K. 1, K. 2 tog., S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 2, wl. fwd., K. 5, wl. fwd., K. 2, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the last 13 stitches, S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 2, wl. fwd., K. 5, wl. fwd., K. 2, K. 2 tog.

7th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., wl. fwd., K. 7, wl. fwd., K. 2 tog., S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 7, wl. fwd., K. 1, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the last 13 stitches, S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 7, wl. fwd., K. 1, K. 2 tog.

9th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 3, wl. fwd., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 3, K. 2 tog., S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 2 tog., K. 2, wl. fwd., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 2, K. 2 tog. twice, repeat from* to the last 13 stitches, S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 2 tog., K. 2, wl. fwd., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 2, K. 2 tog. twice.

11th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 2, wl. fwd., K. 3, wl. fwd., K. 2, tog., repeat from* to the end of row.

13th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 5, wl. fwd., K. 1, K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the end of row.

15th row.—* S. 1, K. 1, p.s.s.o., wl. fwd., K. 7, wl. fwd., K. 2 tog., repeat from* to the end of the row.

16th row.—Like the 2nd row.

Continue in the pattern until 7 patterns have been worked (including the decreased pattern), thus making 17 patterns in all.

Work alternately plain and purl for 6 rows.

The next row work as follows:—

K. 6, K. 2 tog., wl. fwd., repeat from to the last 5 stitches, K. 5.

Work alternately purl and plain for 5 rows, increasing 7 stitches evenly in the last row.

Repeat from the 1st to the 10th rows five times. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP THE GARMENT.

—With a hot iron and damp cloth press the plain smooth fabric on the right side and the pattern on the wrong side. Sew up the seam. Work a crochet edging round the top as follows:—

1st row.—* 1 tr., 1 ch., repeat from* all round.

2nd row.—* 1 d. c. into space, 3 ch., 1 d. c. into next space, repeat from* all round.

Thread the narrow ribbon through the spaces and sew the wide ribbon on for shoulder straps.

KNICKERS

MATERIALS:—7 Balls (¾ oz. each) BEEHIVE Silversheen. Two No. 7 Knitting Needles. 2 yds. Ribbon ¼ inch wide.

TENSION.—See Petticoat.

Commencing at the lower edge of the leg, cast on 143 stitches. Work 4 rows in plain knitting.

Repeat from the 1st to the 10th rows (as given for the Petticoat) three times.

Work (1 row knit, 1 row purl) for 2 inches, continue in the plain smooth fabric, increasing once at each end of every 2nd row until there are 197 stitches. Decrease once at each end of every 4th row until 155 stitches remain, ending with a purl row.

Then to make extra length for the back, work as follows:—

Knit to the last 18 stitches, turn. Purl the next row. Repeat from, leaving 18 unknitted stitches at the end of alternate rows until 11 stitches remain on the last short row. Now work all the stitches on to one row again, decreasing 1 stitch at the end of the row.

Work in rib of K. 1, P. 1 for 2 inches. Then make ribbon-holes as follows:—

*K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 2 tog., P. 1, *repeat from* to* to last 4 stitches, (K. 1, P. 1) twice.

Work 2 rows in rib of K. 1, P. 1. Cast off.

GUSSET.—Cast on 3 stitches.

Work alternately 1 row knit, 1 row purl, increasing once at each end of the needle in the knitted rows until the work measures 3 inches, then decrease once at each end of the needle in every knitted row until all the stitches are worked off.

Carefully press as for the Petticoat. Sew up the leg seams, then sew together the front and back seams, leaving sufficient space at each side of the leg seams for the gusset. Sew in the guesset. Thread ribbon through the holes at the waist.

CAMISOLE

MATERIALS:—3 Balls (¾ oz. each) BEEHIVE Silverheen. Two No. 7 Knitting, 3 yds. Ribbon ¼ inch wide. 1 yd. Ribbon 1½ inches wide.

TENSION.—See Petticoat

Cast on 234 stitches.

Work in rib of K. 1, P. 1 for 4 inches. Then make ribbon-holes for the waist as follows:—

K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, wl. fwd., K. 2 tog., P. 1, repeat from to the end of the row.

Continue working in the rib for 1 inch.

Work (1 row knit, 1 row purl) for 2 inches.

Repeat from the 1st to the 10th rows (as given for the Petticoat) five times. Cast off.

Carefully press as for the Petticoat. Sew up the seam.

Work crochet edging round the top as for the Petticoat.

Thread the narrow ribbon through the holes at the waist and the top, and sew on the wide ribbon for the shoulder straps.

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LLOYD'S MOVING

NEW £1,200,000 HOME

Growth From A Coffee House To An Acre In The City

(*Special to The China Press*)

Lloyd's, known to everyone as the home of the world's insurance, is to move from the Royal Exchange, its home for 149 years.

Its new home, which is not yet built, will have an entrance in Leadenhall Street, and will cost about £1,200,000. It is hoped to complete the building in three years.

This enormous business, dealing in millions of pounds daily, originated in a coffee-house, kept by Edward Lloyd, about the year 1688. At this coffee-house, men interested in shipping used to meet for refreshment and to conduct their business. So popular did this place become that in 1692 Lloyd obtained larger premises at the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane, in the City. Four years after this, Lloyd's News, now known as Lloyd's List, was published by Edward Lloyd for the purpose of giving his customers details of the movements of ships.

In 1744 Lloyd moved into the Royal Exchange, known by everyone who has visited London, and this splendid building has been the headquarters of Lloyd's ever since.

COLOSSAL WAR LOSSES

During the War, enormous sums were paid by the members of Lloyd's in compensation for ships and cargoes sunk by the Germans.

To signify the arrivals of overdue ships (which have entailed a high additional rate of insurance), or the report of a loss, the famous "Lutine" bell is sounded in Lloyd's rooms. This bell was salved from the ex-French frigate "Lutine," which, in 1799, sank in the Zuyder Zee with a cargo of treasure worth over a million pounds. The bell was recovered over 50 years after the ship sank, and was presented to Lloyd's.

When the members hear the stroke of this bell, they listen with much anxiety and hope with fervor that the first note may not be the last. One stroke signifies a loss; two strokes signify the joyful news that an overdue ship has come to port.

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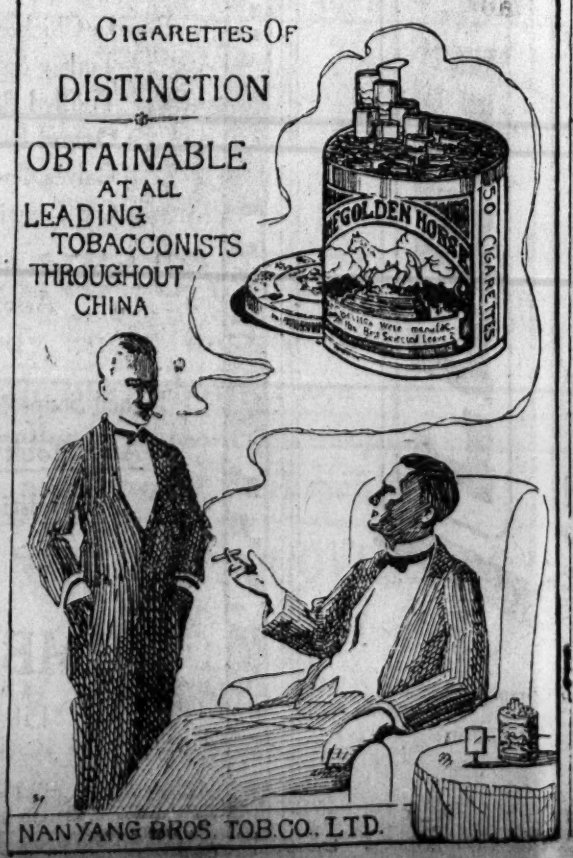

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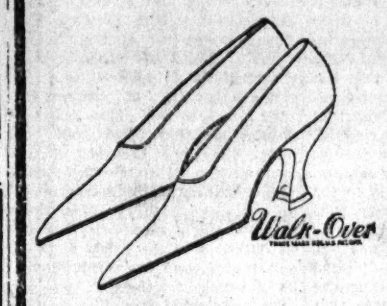

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Japanese Politics Since September 1

The Rise And Fall Of The Yamamoto Ministry —Real Issues Are Forgotten Now

BY DR. S. WASHIO
(Japan Advertiser).

In the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars we had the examples of politics suspended for the united interest of the nation. In both cases the Government enjoyed long terms of efficient service and unruffled prestige. The unprecedented calamity of September 1, 1923, involving the loss of 150,000 lives and 10 billion yen was surely a greater want than either war. It was a situation that demanded greater spirit of national solidarity. When the Yamamoto Cabinet was formed on September 2, rising like a giant out of the ruins, and its formation was announced to the stricken and confused public, it seemed as though the old national solidarity could be invoked once more for the masterly effort of reconstruction.

National solidarity was, indeed, the watchword of Count Yamamoto. Standing above the petty rivalry of party politics and clan interest, he meant to create the strongest ministry that could be formed in the situation. He invited, therefore, most men of Prime Ministerial calibre without distinction of party or clan affiliation to participate in his Ministry. Although Viscount Takahsai and Viscount Kato, who are committed to party leadership, could not possibly be expected to co-operate with him in such a program, and discreetly declined his offer, the Yamamoto Ministry included, in fact, almost all men of recognised Prime Ministerial timber outside the two party fields. It bade fair to override the party politics of both the Seiyukai and the Kenseikai. When it was inaugurated, the general public seemed to expect a long term of efficient administration.

CAUSE OF POPULARITY

The expectation was sustained particularly by two considerations. The one was the pressing need of reconstruction — an absorbing task great enough to compel the suspension of party politics. The Ministry pinned its faith on it and took every measure to arouse public sentiment to that end. It repeatedly issued imperial proclamations, urging national solidarity and warning against the decay of the national spirit. The implication of these proclamations was that party politics was the essential cause of decadant tendencies and that the great earthquake was the heaven-sent message to call back the drifting sheep into the fold. The moral effect of such appeals to the Imperial prerogative could not be depended on. The nation has drifted far afield. But the occasion was impressive enough to turn the people's faith to a super-party Ministry from party politics. It is certain, at any rate, that the super-party Ministry of Count Yamamoto was not so unpopular as the present Kiyoura Ministry. Added to such moral effect of the impressive occasion the spectacular display of Viscount Goto's reconstruction program elicited popular enthusiasm in favor of the Yamamoto Ministry. Goto was popularly thought to be "just the man for the job."

The other consideration that sustained the popular faith in the Yamamoto Cabinet was its advocacy of universal manhood suffrage. The Ministry did not appear to the public to represent the old bureaucratic character against party politics. It showed an avowed intention of going ahead of it. Party politics may be a thing that has to be outgrown in the most advanced country like England, but it is still an ideal in this country. The evil of existing party politics is recognised even in this country, but we do not attribute it to the essential character of party politics, even confirmed bureaucrats do not do so. It is true that nowhere else is party politics so adulterated in practice by the old bureaucratic tradition, but it is also true that nowhere else is it upheld so enthusiastically in principle. It is a queer development that a super-party Ministry, formed in defiance of existing party politics, should avowedly announce itself in favor of universal suffrage. The reformation of party politics by means of the adoption of universal manhood suffrage was the slogan of the Yamamoto Cabinet. By such a policy the Ministry hoped to hold popular support and open a new vista in the position of this country. The time was propitious for this, for a general election was near at hand.

CLAN POLITICS AT WORK

Relying on such a policy and supported by the circumstance of the unprecedented event, the Ministry might have enjoyed a very much longer lease of life if it had stuck to its original uncompromising intention. But subsequent developments betrayed all expectations. The first sign of its weakness was revealed in its internal discord. The Satsuma elements of it grew jealous of Viscount Goto's influence. It is an open secret that before Goto's plan of reconstruction was drastically criticised in the Shingikai (Advisory Council of Reconstruction), he was hampered by the insinuating influence of the Satsuma men around the Premier, who seemed to lack the decision credited to him in his younger years. Goto was taking the lion's share of the reconstruction work, which quite naturally invited jealousy from his colleagues. The reconstruction work on which the Ministry had pinned its faith began to crack internally before it was assailed in Shingikai and the Diet.

But that was not all. The adoption of universal manhood suffrage which was the only politics the super-party Ministry of Count Yamamoto's type could play without forfeiting popular support, became also a dubious question. The Satsuma elements of the Cabinet began to advise the Premier that the short-cut to success was to strike a bargain of compromise with the Seiyukai. That was the only politics they knew how to play. They were ignorant of the manipulation of an election campaign, and naturally distrustful of its outcome. Such politics, they thought, would place the fate of the Ministry in the hands of Goto and Inukai, and the result would be disastrous for them.

The Seiyukai was alive to the existence of such internal discord in the Yamamoto Cabinet. It began to play with it to its own fullest advantage. It saw that the surest way to divide the Ministry against itself was to attack Goto. Goto was therefore, chosen as the target of criticism by the Seiyukai. Not only his reconstruction plan was drastically amended, but he was accused even of Bolshevist predilections. When the Yamamoto Ministry resigned, assuming responsibility for the unexpected event of December 27, it was already paralyzed by its own internal discord, unable to reach any decision and unable to present a united front to outside pressure.

The Ministry formed under unprecedented circumstances with the avowed object of resuscitating the spirit of national solidarity went down by its own internal discord. The examples of the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars could not be repeated for the greatest constructive work the country has ever been called to face.

REAL ISSUES FORGOT

Despite its tragic failure, no other Ministry has been so enthusiastically greeted at the time of its formation in recent years. Something was expected of the Yamamoto Ministry, but nothing is expected of the Kiyoura Cabinet, which was brought into existence merely as a stop-gap. On the appointment of Viscount Kiyoura, the Genro and those who are associated with them seem to have had two objects in view. The one is to let the Imperial nuptial ceremony be performed as smoothly as possible, and the other is to let the next general election be conducted as impartially as possible. For some reason understandable only from their own point of view, the Genro have thought that no political party is qualified to perform these two functions. At any event, the substantial issues of reconstruction and universal suffrage were not brought into consideration in the change. They were the great issues on which the former Ministry stumbled, but they are apparently forgotten. Not only were they not considered by the Genro in appointing the new Premier, but they are no longer being discussed by the public. Interest in them has flagged and the nation is drifting farther afield.

It appears that the development of Japanese politics has been set backward 20 years. Instead of reconstruction plans and universal suffrage we have the old quarrel of constitutionalism versus the abuse of the peerage. Now that the Seiyukai has virtually decided against the Kiyoura Ministry, it seems certain that the Government will be faced by a non-confidence resolution supported by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives on the opening of the Diet session. Whether the session be temporarily suspended or the Diet ordered to dissolve at once, it will be a waste of time and energy and the politics of this country will not be advanced one step forward. Meanwhile reconstruction and other substantial work of the Government have to remain suspended. The great calamity of September 1 has failed to arrest the decaying destiny of Japanese politics.

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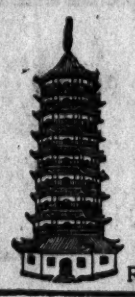

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HEARINGS:

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2324, In re American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc.; on protest against receiver's report; testimony taken of A. Bassett; submitted.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2362, E. Greenfield v. L. Siegman; testimony taken of W. Smith and A. A. Schumacker; submitted.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2379, U. S. v. John Campbell; arraigned; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; on motion for new trial; submitted.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2376, In re adoption of Thelma B. Putsillo, a minor; testimony taken of V. Kambert; continued.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; on motion for execution, dissolution of injunction, and cancellation of bond; submitted.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. Van Bergen; on motion to discontinue; submitted.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al; on motion of second intervenor to confirm sale.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; on motion for bill of particulars; submitted.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of P. Jespersen; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

January 26, 1924, Crim. No. 558, U. S. v. J. R. LeDoux; on application for adjournment; continued; bail fixed.

January 26, 1924, Crim. No. 557, U. S. v. G. Tolson; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

January 26, 1924, Crim. No. 548, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; testimony taken of Mulula Singh, Li Kyung Yoen, defendant; submitted.

January 26, 1924, Crim. No. 559, U. S. v. A. Hulse; testimony taken of Dr. J. B. Fearn, W. Jones, defendant; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2231, In re Otis M. Farnham's estate; order for closing administration.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2324, In re American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc.; order for sale of assets.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; order allowing amendment of complaint.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2366, H. Law et al. v. C. W. Corbaley; judgment for plaintiff.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2349, Hulse v. Hulse; decree.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2276, In re George A. Ruddan's estate; order for closing administration.

January 25, 1924, Cause No. 2080, In re Josephine Saes' will; order for closing administration.

January 25, 1924, Cause No. 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; approval of claim.

January 26, 1924, Cause No. 1017, I. Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al; order overruling motion to vary judgment.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; order of confirmation.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; order overruling motion for new trial.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; order for execution, dissolving injunction, and cancelling bond.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; order overruling defendant's motion for bill of particulars.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. Van Bergen; order of dismissal.

January 30, 1924, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Siegman; judgment for plaintiff.

(By the Commissioner)

January 26, 1924, Crim. No. 521, 522, 523, U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; order discharging defendant from jurisdiction of Consular Court.

January 26, 1924, Cause No. 2330, 2331, 2332, U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; order overruling defendant's demurrer.

January 26, 1924, Crim. No. 557, U. S. v. G. Tolson; defendant warned and assessed costs.

January 26, 1924, Crim. No. 548, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; defendant warned.

January 28, 1924, Crim. No. 559, U. S. v. A. Hulse; defendant warned.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 1856, Y Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co. plaintiff's reply brief.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2231, In re Otis M. Farnham's estate; administrator's final account and petition for closing administration.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 58, In re Margaret Ortwin's estate; trustee's report.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2324, In re American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's fourth preliminary report and application.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 1870, Doong Yih v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America; amended petition.

January 23, 1924, Cause No. 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

January 24, 1924, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop C. v. American Express Co.; defendant's affidavit.

January 24, 1924, Cause No. 2337, Thornett & Fehr. v. Viloudaki & Co.; stipulation to extend time allowed defendant to answer.

January 25, 1924, Cause No. 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. Van Bergen; motion to discontinue.

January 25, 1924, Cause No. 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; motion for execution, transfer of property, and release of bond.

January 25, 1924, Cause No. 2276, In re George A. Ruddan's estate; final account; petition; final receipt.

January 25, 1924, Cause No. 2378, Tonk Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import and Export Co.; petition; summons issued.

January 25, 1924, Cause No. 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; petition to pay claim.

January 26, 1924, Cause No. 662, In re G. Feuerbach, a minor; receipt.

January 26, 1924, Cause No. 2324, In re American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's special report on the mortgage of Mustard & Co., Inc.

January 26, 1924, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al; motion to confirm sale; notice of motion.

January 26, 1924, Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2226, In re The Kearny Co., Inc.; supplementing receiver's report.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation, et al.; plaintiff's notice of appeal.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al; marshal's return of sale.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2379, U. S. v. John Campbell; information.

January 28, 1924, Cause No. 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.; marshal's return of summons.

January 29, 1924, Cause No. 2248, In re Frederick S. Pray's estate; supplemental inventory; final account.

(By the Commissioner)

January 23, 1924, Spec. Pro. No. 41, In re Watson W. Rich's estate; oath of administrator; letters of administration.

January 24, 1924, Crim. No. 557, U. S. v. G. Tolson; complaint.

January 24, 1924, Crim. No. 558, U. S. v. J. R. LeDoux; complaint; warrant issued.

January 24, 1924, Civil No. 134, General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp'n Ltd. v. Alfred H. Swan; defendant's reply brief.

January 25, 1924, Crim. No. 558, U. S. v. J. R. LeDoux; marshal's return of warrant; bond.

January 26, 1924, Civil No. 151, S. J. Betines & Co. v. Delmonico Sweet Shop; marshal's return of summons.

January 28, 1924, Crim. No. 559, U. S. v. A. Hulse; complaint.

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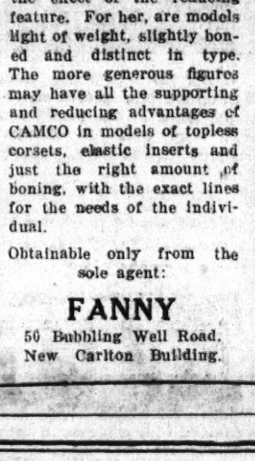

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Former Trade Commissioner Of Commonwealth Compiles Defense To Recent Attack

A sweeping and particularised denial of charges made against him in the Australian House of Representatives last July and by others previous to that time, has been compiled by Mr. Edward S. Little, former Australian Trade Commissioner here, and has been forwarded in pamphlet form to the Commonwealth Government and all M. Ps. with an appeal for reinstatement.

Referring to the attack in Parliament, Mr. Little says "The Ministry had in their possession the fullest and most detailed information which, if it had been put unreservedly at the disposition of members, would certainly have placed a different complexion on the debate and would, undoubtedly, have had a different result.

"Members repeatedly asked for this information but the Minister declined to impart the same: I am not aware of the reasons for the Minister's refusal. As far as I am concerned I am willing that each and every detail should be imparted to Parliament.

"The Minister stated he possessed some evidence which he did not disclose. This remark created suspicions of the existence of some misdemeanor or maladministration of his officer by the Commissioner which led an hon. member to say that the Commissioner must have done 'something derogatory to Australia.' There is not a shred of evidence of such an occurrence in existence either in the hands of the Government or anywhere else. My personal character is without reproach through 37 years in China and my administration of the Commissioner's office has won the respect of the commercial and general public in China."

TELLS OF OFFICE

After further general statement regarding the injustice of the charge against him Mr. Little states:

"In the commencement of 1921 I was invited, as an experienced and expert authority on Chinese commercial and other matters, to meet the Minister of Trade, the Prime Minister and other authorities in order to discuss the possibilities of Australian commercial expansion in China. These interviews eventuated in an invitation from the Government of the Commonwealth to initiate and for 5 years control, an Australian Trade Commissioner Service in China. I did not apply for this or any other position under the Commonwealth, but after due consideration I agreed to accept the invitation and place my services at the disposition of the Commonwealth. The terms being narrated in an agreement dated March 1, 1921, a copy of which I attach to this 'defense.' I also received formal Commission from the Governor-General as Australian Trade Commissioner in China."

After further stating the circumstances surrounding his appointment, Mr. Little goes on to declare the inaccuracy of charges that he was connected with any trading firms here or that he gave certain firms preference in the matter of examining samples, etc.

BLAMES SECRETARY

The charges against him, he declares, were fabricated by the man whom he engaged here as temporary secretary to aid him in his work. He was unaware of these charges until January 1922 when a copy of a letter written by this secretary to the Government was sent him. The investigator sent here to look into the case, Mr. Little states, was here some time before he learned of the visit and by that time had "thrown himself into the arms of my attackers and had made their cause his own."

Certain portions of a telegram addressed to the Government by this investigator the former Commissioner declares to have been suppressed in the published cable. Moreover, he states, the investigator, without any authority on the part of the Government, accepted in writing Mr. Little's resignation on behalf of the Commonwealth. He did not know the claim of authority was false until so advised by the Government later.

The secretary and typist were relieved of office attendance but retained here on Government pay, so as to give evidence concerning their charges when called upon to do so by the Government's representative, who was despatched from Melbourne to go into the case.

SAYS THREAT MADE

"At this point," the statement continues, "the investigator informed me with some heat that they had been beaten in the first round but that they intended to continue to throw all kinds of charges against me, regardless of whether they were true or false, in order to discredit me. He stated they were prepared to continue this conspiracy against me for ten years, if necessary, to dislodge me so as to make room for one of their number to occupy my post. The investigator actually sent telegrams to the Government urging acceptance of my resignation and the appointment of my attacker to carry on my work and position.

"The official appointed by the Government in response to my appeal, in the person of Senator Bakhap, arrived in the spring of 1922 and instituted an enquiry which met every requirement of fairplay. No one, either my accusers or myself, was permitted to make any statement against the other except in the presence of all. This act of elementary justice has been misrepresented by my accusers, and was resented by them because they were thus compelled to come out in the open, and could no longer stab me in the back.

"After several weeks of enquiry of the most exhaustive and impartial character the Senator, in April 1922, reported fully to Minister Rodgers concerning the enquiry. I was not acquainted with his verdict, I had not the slightest knowledge of what the Senator's cabled or written report contained. I only learned of its effect when I saw in the public newspapers news cabled from Melbourne saying the Government had exonerated me from all the charges brought against me."

MATTER OF SALARY

Mr. Little then goes into the matter of the Parliamentary debate and on the question of salary, which was raised, compared his contract salary of Tls. 1,500 per month with that of various public officials here, emphasising that he took the rate of exchange of 2/4 per tael, an average before the war. He outlines the correspondence, by cable and otherwise with the Government and adduces evidence further tending to show that he was not connected with commercial firms here, particular Little Bros., Ltd.

In conclusion, before appending full correspondence, he says: "The Commissioner has been dismissed for failing to do what he was officially and by contract prohibited from doing." And: "The Commonwealth on its own initiative, entered into a legal contract with me for a period of 5 years which involves at the same time the establishment of a Commissioner Service in China with myself as the head of it. My work has been faithfully done and is being as successfully prosecuted as that of any other nationality. The Commonwealth is under legal obligations to me and cannot honorably break her agreement with me. No honorable gentleman, in private or commercial life, would feel he could break a similar agreement under similar circumstances whether he had a legal right to do so or not: he would in honor be bound by it during its currency. I have served 2½ years of the contract and claim that the contract must honorably and legally go on to its termination otherwise it becomes a mere 'scrap of paper'; in which case contracts with the Commonwealth will, in future, have no force or command respect."

ASKS REINSTATEMENT

Further in conclusion, Mr. Little states:

"I respectfully submit and hereby ask that the Australian Commissioner Service should be reopened in Shanghai with myself at the head of it as Australian Trade Commissioner in China as is provided in the solemn contract entered into by the Commonwealth and myself. In March 7, 1926, the contract will automatically expire and thereafter both the Commonwealth and myself will be equally free."

Mme. Bernhardt's Last Photograph Proves Puzzling To Psychologists

Above, the late Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's last posed photograph, taken at Los Angeles in 1919 by Mr. R. Gordon Matzene. (At left), protrait photographer, who is now in Shanghai in the course of a three years' trip around the world.

Character analysts, those super-psychologists of the latest age, are free to assert that every face tells its own story. In the lines of the human face and its general configuration, they can read—or at least they say they can—the greater part of the life story of an individual. Every line tells its story, they say, and, inversely, every human action leaves its lines.

This is no attempt to deride the science of character analysis. There are exceptions to every rule and the late Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the "Divine Sarah", was certainly an exception, from more than one viewpoint. How, at 78, burdened down with physical infirmities which would have long since brought despair to even the staunchest of hearts, and possessed of a passionate temperament which demanded an outlet in frequent storms of uncontrolled rage, the "divine Sarah" could still display whenever she so willed, the youthful beauty, grace, voice and mental serenity of 30, will ever be a mystery to those who knew her personally.

Intimate recollections of Madame Bernhardt, both in her earlier and later days, have been brought to Shanghai by Mr. R. Gordon Matzene, protrait photographer who is at present here in the course of a three years' tour around the world and who had the honor of making the last photographs for which Madame Bernhardt would consent to pose.

Despite the fact that there was a bar between them in that Mr. Matzene possesses only an elementary knowledge of French, a warm friendship had been maintained over a period of many years and this was renewed on the occasion of each of Madame Bernhardt's "farewell tours" through America.

The photograph which appears above was made by Mr. Matzene in Los Angeles in 1919 when Madame Bernhardt was making what proved to be her final transcontinental tour of America. At that time Madame Bernhardt had been ailing for many years. She had suffered the amputation of one of her legs and her condition was such that she was under the constant care of a physican. She was averse to being photographed.

"I want them always to remember me as I was and not as I am," she told Mr. Matzene. But the persuasion of an old friend won and when it was explained to her that, miracle of miracles, she could and did still appear as the wonder woman of her earlier days, she consented. A moment before, she had been storming and railing at her maid, petulantly sobbing that no one cared for her any longer, that she was just an old woman, and that she was neglected by all. This was one of the delusions of her later life, for the appearance of youth was to her a possession without price. But as she was carried before the camera by her man-sevant, her features instantly assumed composure which gave no hint of her so recent tantrum.

This quality of complete and instantaneous recovery of self-control was probably Bernhardt's greatest asset as an actress. Time and again, with expectant audiences "out front" awaiting her, she would be raving and ranting like a mad-woman in her dressing room over some fancied slight or lack of attention. But when the call came, and she took her place on the stage, all of that had been forgotten. She was again the "Divine Sarah", the greatest of all feminine exponents famous on the stage at 30.

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The Fundamentalist Movement

The Protestant Church In America Torn By Conflict Regarding Interpretation Of The Scriptures

BY ROLIN LYNDE HARTT
(In the New York Times)

The Fundamentalist movement is one of the most absorbing topics in the United States at present. Mr. Rolin Lynde Hartt, the author of the article published here, made a trip of 3,000 miles investigating what may develop into the greatest internal struggle that Protestantism has faced. He is the author of "The Man Himself," a book that has drawn attacks from the Fundamentalists, but his purpose here is to present a dispassionate view of the latest developments in the movement.

All over America a great quarrel about beliefs is tearing Protestantism in two. Among the Baptists, Dr. Straton attacks President Faunce. Among the Presbyterians, Dr. Macartney attacks Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick. Among the Episcopalians, Bishop Manning attacks Dr. Grant. Among the Methodists, Bishop Stunz recently denied Dr. Buckner a pulpit.

In all the denominations there is an uprising of old-fashioned orthodoxy against modernism, and already three organisations—the Interdenominational Fundamentals Association, the Baptist Bible Union of North America and the followers of Dr. Curtis Lee Laws—are up in arms. Together they represent the widespread, bellicose, passionately determined agitation known as the Fundamentalist Movement. It emphasises five beliefs:

1. Belief in a miraculously inspired Bible, absolutely without error, and authoritative throughout.

2. Belief in a miraculously inspired virgin birth of Jesus of Nazareth.

3. Belief in a substitutionary atonement—the belief Robert G. Ingersoll derided in his famous epigram, "If God killed Jesus Christ for my sins, He got the wrong man."

4. Belief in the bodily resurrection of Jesus.

5. Belief in His second coming. Many Fundamentalists explicitly declare their belief in "the literal, visible, bodily, imminent return of Jesus Christ to this earth as King." The majority believe that His second coming, though sure to occur, will be long delayed.

THE OPPOSITE SIDE

The other party, known as Liberals or Modernists, assert:

1. That the Bible was not miraculously inspired; that it is not free from error; that it contains myth and legend as well as history; and that, inasmuch as portions of it teach militarism, polygamy, slavery, witchcraft and spiritualism, it is not authoritative throughout.

2. That Jesus Himself appears never to have heard of His miraculous virgin birth; that two of His four biographers seem never to have heard of it; that St. Paul ignores it, and that it is a belief no Christian need accept.

3. That belief in the "literal, visible, bodily, imminent return of Jesus Christ to this earth as King" rests upon scriptural texts which set a time limit for His return, clearly stating that it would occur early in the second century, A. D. at the latest.

MR. BRYAN IN THE FIGHT

There are strong leaders on both sides. Among the Fundamentalists William Jennings Bryan is the most conspicuous. He finds that "the twenty-fourth verse of the first chapter of Genesis contains more science than all that Darwin ever wrote; thinks it "more important to know the Rocks of Ages than the ages of rock," and calls the Modernists infidels, agnostics, apostates, atheists and enemies of the Bible.

Next in importance comes the Rev. W. B. Riley, President of the Interdenominational Fundamentals Association, who tells us that "thinking men have not given up Genesis," and proclaims the bodily return of Christ.

Another eminent Fundamentalist is the Rev. J. Frank Norris. He has secured the expulsion of Profesor Rice from the Southern Methodist University and of several evolutionists from Baylor University. At the recent Fundamentalist rally in New York he likened Modernists to "wolves in sheeps' clothing," "enemies boring from within" and "agnostics posing as Christians as they attack the essentials of our faith." Not content with that, he likened them to "Judas approaching the Lord with a kiss on his lips and blood money in his hands" and cried fervently, "or I might liken them to lepers," adding, "these lepers of the spirit, these lepers of doubt, are even more dangerous than the lepers of old times; if they can not be cured, they, too, must be cast out from among us."

"BILLY" SUNDAY VIEWS

The Rev. W. A. (Billy) Sunday, perhaps the most interesting Fundamentalist, next to Mr. Bryan, tells me that evolution is "bunk, junk and poppycock." Of modern Biblical scholarship he says the same. Like many other Fundamentalists, he believes in the bodily return of Christ.

Professor J. Gresham Machen of Princeton Theological Seminary (a Fundamentalist stronghold) declares that "if Catholicism is a perversion of Christianity, Modernism is not Christianity at all" but "another religion, belonging to another group of religions," and "so different from Christianity that if the one is true the other must be false." He asks the Modernists to depart in peace, surrendering churches, colleges and denominational treasuries to the Fundamentalists.

Dean Gray of the Moody Bible Institute thinks that it is the Fundamentalists who should depart in peace. Many Fundamentalists agree with him. One of them tells me that if they are to control next summer's Baptist convention they will withdraw. This same Fundamenalist declares that "there is going to be a new denomination; as for the existing ones, we mean to rip them up."

Among the Modernist leaders the most daring is Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Episcopalian. He rejects orthodox Protestantism completely. He has no belief in a miraculous Bible, or in a supernatural Jesus of Nazareth or in the duty of a preacher to hide his convictions. He sees in the Nazarene neither a god nor a demi-god, but a prophet, hero, martyr and matchless teacher, the supreme religious genius of all time. Dr. Grant speaks out fearlessly.

DR. FOSDICK'S POSITION

As fearless, almost, is Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church. When recently the House of Bishops prononnced the teaching of the Apostles' creed and the doctrine of the virgin birth to be obligatory, Dr. Reiland protested in his church bulletin: "The resolution is a reactionary Fundamentalist aberration and will stand as a humiliating monument to Episcopal scholarship and a witness to the utter lack of appreciation of the great advance of modern knowledge which these latter years have brought."

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick still clings to a belief in the deity of Christ, but abhors Fundamentalism. In fact, he abhors virtually the entire theological system of orthodox Protestantism and calls it "false in fact and pernicious in practical result." Though a Baptist, he is special preacher at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, where 1,600 people throng to hear him. A professor at Union Theological Seminary and author of numerous books, he wields enormous influence.

President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University is likewise moderate in his liberalism. To be sure, he has attacked the "Fundamentals" in a famous magazine article, and when he arose to address the Baptist convention last Summer Dr. Straton mounted a chair and loudly protested. Tumult followed, with cries of "Shame!" and "Put him out!" and more to match. But Dr. Faunce wrote me that he regards himself by no means radical. His aim, as he declares, is to mediate between the Modernists on the one hand and the Fundamentalists on the other.

Perhaps the same might be said of Shaller Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. By constant pamphleteering, he and his associates have tried to bring Fundamentalists to understand Modernism. They are patient and tactful. Moreover, they have sought to commend Modernism to men of science. As a result numerous scientists have openly proclaimed their faith in God

LEGEND OR TRUTH?

Meanwhile, a brilliant layman, Glenn Frank, editor of The Century, speaks out boldly for Modernism.

From the outset, Modernists felt that this effort to lead Protestants away from St. Paul, away from first century "legend-mongers," away from theologians and back to the Nazarene, must be gone about cautiously. It involves a revolution in religious thought far more sweeping than that brought about by the Reformation. It involved a disregard of time-honored creeds, a disregard of beliefs long since written into prayer book and countless hymns, a disregard of dogmas still held sacred by the

(Continued on Page 14)

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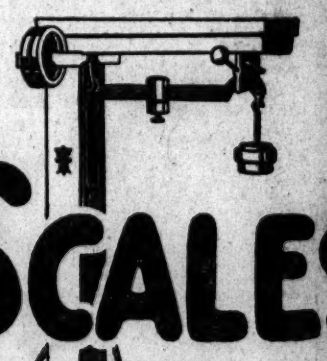

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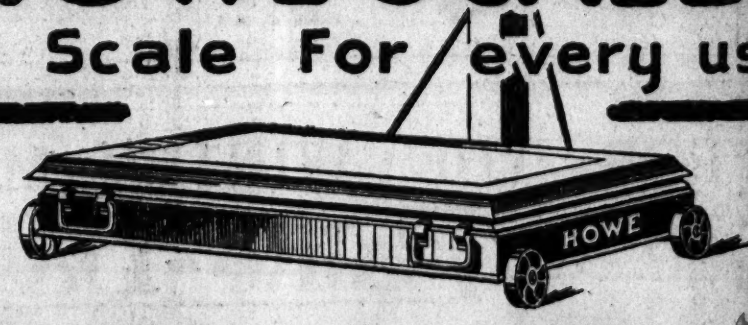

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The Fundamentalist Movement

(Continued from Page 13)

rank and file of Protestantism the country over. Rash measures would be ruinous.

Accordingly, the Modernists clothed their unorthodox ideas in orthodox verbiage, or trusted to letting the timehonored creeds die of neglect. Thus, they imagined that little by little they would succeed in winning acceptance for what they looked upon as pure Christianity. It never entered their thought that suddenly, in our own day, orthodoxy would arise in its might and fight for its very life. The extent of the uprising amazes them. A competent observer reports that the Fundamentalist control a quarter of the Protestant churches in New England, half the Protestant churches in the Middle West and three-quarters of the Protestant churches in the Far West. They themselves say "nineteenths of the laity are with us."

It is, perhaps, true. Mr. Bryan, today the most influential preacher on earth, has an enormous following. Billy Sunday's every campaign wins multitudes of recruits for Fundamentalism. The Moody Bible Institute has a thousand students, all of them Fundamentalists, while its correspondence courses enlist 2,000 more and its publishing house distributes Fundamentalist books by the million. Meanwhile, the Milton Stuart Evangelistic Fund, a kind of religious Rockefeller Foundation, finances the circulation of work called "Jesus is Coming," proclaiming the bodily return of Christ and now in its sixth hundred thousand.

The Sunday School Times, numerous denominational weeklies and theological schools, all the tent evangelists, all the gospel wagoners and a majority of the older clergy are on the Fundamentalist side. Modernism they abhor. They are strongly organised. Their zeal knows no bounds. They are unorganised. They have no fighting spirit. Until of late, they have underestimated the enemy's strength. It is difficult for them to take the Fundamentalist movement seriously. Many of them look upon it as an after-the-war hysteria or as a result of the scare that swept over orthodox Protestantism when the boys in the camps showed but little acquaintance with, and less interest in, the historic creeds of Christendom. Give it time, they say, and the uproar will die out.

After a 3,000-mile journey among the Fundamentalists and a careful study of their literature, to say nothing of the Fundamentalist triumphs I have since noted, I am unable to discover any ground for believing that Fundamentalism will subside. I think it will grow.

DARWINISM ATTACKED

Generally, the Modernists call Fundamentalism "a revolt of ignorance," and conclude that "a movement so foolish must fail." It "lacks brilliant leaders," they say, and its rank and file "lack brains." But somehow the despised leaders have had the cleverness to trace Modernism to its source, and somehow the despised rank and file have the sagacity to support their leaders in every effort to strike at that source—namely, at evolution.

Fundamentalists see clearly that Modernism is a product of what they call Darwinism. When nature appeared to make sense and when order seemed to prevail throughout the physical world, so that truth, wherever obtained by scientific methods, was found to be reasonable, there grew up a suspicion that truth itself must be reasonable and that unreasonable assertions must of necessity be false assertions. The suspicion, once aroused, was destined in course of time to become a conviction so deeply rooted that it would affect, in the minds of those who held it, every process of thought.

Ere long it brought about a great change in people's minds regarding the Bible. Advanced Protestants readily accustomed themselves to regarding the Biblical account of the creation as poetry; without too serious dismay they heard that there had been two Isaiahs; that at least three anonymous authors had collaborated upon the books of Moses; that the Gospel according to St. John was the work of an unknown, and that certain epistles supposed to have been written by St. Paul were not his in reality.

And the more they accustomed themselves to giving reason a dominant place in religious thought the more willingly they followed the new leaders who, insisting that natural law reigned everywhere and had always reigned, were impatient of the miraculous. Many Protestants began to question the miracles recounted in the Old Testament. Many rejected them. In their approach to the New Testament, however, they were less audacious. Still clinging to their belief that Jesus of Nazareth was a supernatural person, they put aside their objections in His case and went on declaring that He had been miraculously born that He had performed miracles without number, and that in bodily form He had miraculously risen from the dead.

BOTH SIDES DETERMINED

Fundamentalists are not bluntering when they talk of carrying the war into every college and university and into every Legislature, and of driving out modern scientific instruction from all our schools. They mean it. More than that, they are working at it. From sources known and unknown, they obtain large sums of money for their crusade. Reverses only spur them to renewed effort. Unless they encounter organised opposition, they may succeed.

The Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of The Christian Register (Unitarian), calls Fundamentalism "a religious Ku Klux." Like the Klan, it is a revivification of a movement long since supposedly dead and buried. In their attack upon modern Biblical scholarship the Fundamentalists are repeating the exploits of orthodox zealots of 30 years ago, when Professor Briggs, a Presbyterian of Union Theological Seminary, was tried for heresy and found guilty. Professor Briggs joined the Episcopalians. The seminary proclaimed itself undenominational. There the thing ended. In those days no one imagined that after a lapse of 30 years the conflict would break out afresh.

Fifty years ago orthodox theologians fell upon the evolutionists. A number of distinguished professors were sacrificed to their fury. Then came peace. Quite generally Protestants agreed that the first chapter of Genesis was not to be taken literally, and until of late they have lived on tolerable speaking terms with evolution. Indeed, there were Protestants, thousands of them, who saw in evolution not an obstacle to faith in God, but an aid. In those days no one imagined that after a lapse of 50 years theology would again take up arms against science.

Now that it has happened, Modernists begin to be ashamed of Protestantism. If the Fundamentalists compel them to go out and found a new Protestantism of their own, they say that the necessity will not be altogether unwelcome. Modernists will then "complete the work of the Reformation" in peace.

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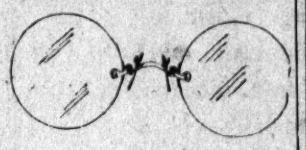

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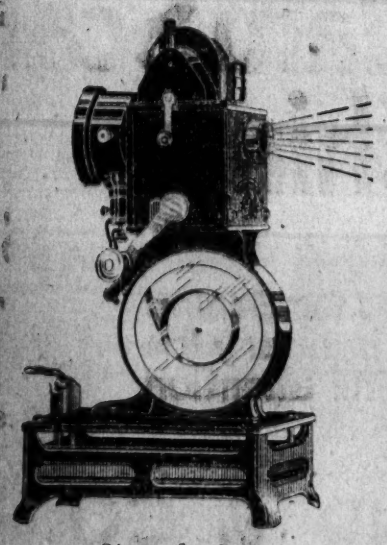
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The Literary World ❁ News And Views

"Best Sellers" Of The Week In Shanghai Book Stores

FICTION

The Rover, by Joseph Conrad
The Florentine Dagger, by Ben Hecht
Janet March, by Floyd Dell
Jeremy and Hamlet, by Hugh Walpole
Vindication, by Stephen McKenna.

NON-FICTION

Woman, A Vindicatibn, by Anthony Ludovici
A Plea For Monogatny, by Wilfred Lay, Ph D.
The Story of The Bible, Hendrick Van Loon
Yang Kuei-Fei, by Shu-Chiung
Picturesque China, by Ernest Boerschmann.

No business book has ever created quite the stir in Shanghai made this week by the arrival of "Far Eastern Exchanges," by M. Bouleau a bank manager well known throughout the East. The book is the first comprehensive, authoritative and yet simply written treatment of this perplexing question thus far offered and it is certain to save foreign merchants in China no end of future embarrassment. A review of the volume will appear shortly in THE CHINA PRESS.

• • •

"If a man used one tenth the intellect in his marital relations that he does in his corporation finance and in his invention and scientific research, the latter would not be half as necessary as they seem to be, and he would himself be infinitely happier," says Dr. Wilfred Lay, in his book "A Plea For Monogamy," one of the newest books to arrive.

The book is a startlingly frank, clear and convincing indictment of certain of the traditions of the marriage relation and its popularity in America and England are indicative of a new direction in the love affairs of the race.

• • •

Marco Polo never had a more exciting or adventurous journey than that of the Buddist zealot, Fa-hsien, who set out in 400 A. D. to traverse the wilds of interior China, and succeeded, on foot. His own record of his travels from Central China across the Gobi desert, over the Hindu Kush, through India down to the mouth of the Hoogly and by ship back to China—travels full of hairbreadth escapes—appears in "The Travels of Fa-hsien" translated and re-edited by Prof. Herbert A Giles. The book will be of intense interest to Shanghai readers.

• • •

How literary piracy flourishes in Shanghai due to the lack of copyright laws has now been demonstrated by Frank G. Carpenter, author of the "Carpenter World Travel Series." Happening into a printing establishment here, he says, he saw on the presses a Chinese edition of his latest book, illustrations and all. The edition was entirely unauthorized by him or his American publishers but upon investigation, he found that he was entirely without protection in the matter.

• • •

E. Alexander Powell, author of "By Camel and Car To The Peacock Throne" and other travel books has now published a searching study of the political and race struggle in the Near East. The book, entitled "The Struggle for Power in Moslem Asia" has just arrived in Shanghai book stores.

• • •

"Sea Ports of the Far East" is the title of a sizeable new book by Allister Macmillan, F. R. G. S. The bock is half descriptive and historical. Its exhaustive and readable treatment of the entire China coast—Rangoon, Bangkok Singapore, Hongkong, Penang, Shanghai—with detailed data concerning not only the places of commercial interest but of important firms concerned in Eastern trade make it interesting and valuable. It is liberally supplied with maps, photographs and with commercially useful facts and figures.

Gossip In A Library

By Sheila Rand

Not a paucity of ideas but a super-abundance of books is the reviewer's trouble at this season of the year, for although the second month of the New Year has begun, the so-called Christmas publications are awaiting attention for no reviewer could possibly read all the new books that poured in during November and December, within so short a time, and after all, a book is not an egg and need not be just hatched to be palatable. What does it matter whether a book has been one month or one year on sale? If it is worth reading at all it is worth reading at any time, and if the readers of this column have not already been introduced to this and that book, then they are quite new to them. At a "first appearance" one is permitted to be somewhat personal. Perhaps as this is the first appearance of this Weekly Book Chat in The China Press, a word or two about the caption, "GOSSIP IN A LIBRARY" may be permitted.

It has, this phrase, this virtue—a library has many moods, books old and new, light and serious, instructive and amusing, prose and poetry, grammar and history, philosophy and travel, periodicals too, those that we read and destroy week by week, those that we file away for binding when the year be done, and therefore in a column such as this, the reviewer is permitted to gossip about all manner of reading matter of interest to book-fellows of all types.

MAY SINCLAIR'S "THE SPIRIT WORLD"

One of the literary events of the year is the publication of a new book by that brilliant writer and wise psychologist, May Sinclair. Those who have read THE THREE SISTERS, and THE TREE OF HEAVEN, MARY OLIVIA, MR. WADDINGTON OF WYCK, and other novels by this noted woman, will be glad to hear that May Sinclair has now given us a volume of short stories. This collection is published by the Macmillan Company under the title UNCANNY STORIES. Ghosts walk abroad in these stories and psychic phenomena are every day occurrences. As we read, we feel that we are moving about in worlds imperfectly realized. Folks with a very materialistic turn of mind after reading the first story, will be excused if they shut the book with a groan of impatience and toss it aside. For dead folks talk and dead folks walk and the living have such queer powers! But if, on the other hand, this volume falls into the hands of one who has "the gift" of second sight, or who is a Seventh Son with a rabbit's foot in his pocket,—then May Sinclair will have her audience.

It is not possible to discuss these stories rationally, nor to outline the plots, nor even to argue about them. If Agatha (one of the characters) was convinced that she had the gift, who am I to contradict her? If that very clever barrister in another story, felt his dead wife, blocking the doorway, who are you to contradict him? That's how I feel about these stories; one just has to accept them and to say, "thank you" to May Sinclair for having written them so cleverly. But there is one more point that a reviewer should not overlook. These are not blood and thunder, hair-raising, spinechilling ghost stories; they strike a much deeper note. Unless I have been entirely misled by the May Sinclair's naughty ghosts, I think that the author has striven to express for us that most delicate of all psychic phenomena, the effect of one soul upon the other. For instance, in one story, she shows us how love between man and woman becomes hate because the soul of the woman sees ugliness instead of beauty in that love. In another story, we see how the subconscious desire of a man for his mother's death, brings about that death. In each story, there is insistence upon the truth that the soul makes its own heaven or hell.

• • •

A CHARMING DRAGON!

It is really amusing to turn from the mysterious solemnity of May Sinclair's spirit world to the equally fantastic but sweetly jovial dragonized dominion described by Eden Phillpotts in his latest novel, THE LAVENDER DRAGON (London, Grant Richards Ltd.) We have travelled from ghost inhabited planets to the middle of The Dark Ages, when knights were bold and The Lavender Dragon struck fear into the hearts of the bold men of Yorkshire who lived at Pongley-in-the-Marsh.

Chesterton's living lyric called THE DONKEY came to mind just as I was closing this most delightful phantasy by one of my favorite authors, Eden Phillpotts. Perhaps you remember two of the verses in Chesterton's poem:

"The tattered outlaw of the earth,
Of ancient crooked will;
Starve, scourge, deride me:
I am dumb,
I keep my secret still.
Fools! For I also had my hour;
One far fierce hour and sweet;
There was a shout about my ears,
And palms before my feet.

A misunderstood donkey and a misunderstood dragon! I do not blame the people of Pongley-in-the-Marsh: I was also of the opinion that dragons were dreadful creatures, with unappeased appetites for undefended maidens and with no morals whatsoever! In company with the people of Pongley-in-the-Marsh, I now know better. I have visited The Lavender Dragon and a more charming host there never was, an honorable, gentle-hearted, philosophic, highly civilized gentleman.

But one fault only has The Lavender Dragon—he would eat too many beans although they gave him gout. As in "Pan and the Twins" Mr. Phillpotts has again displayed in The Lavender Dragon, his delicious humor. If Mr. Phillpotts were a Russian instead of an Englishman, he would give us the bitterness of Dead Sea apples, garnered from the storehouse of life's experiences. As it is, one can only see this brilliant author sitting atop the world, the brooding in his eyes lighted by the sense of humor that keeps kindly his cynicism and his judgment on life and men, sane and gentle.

A Review Of Giovanni Papini's Book 'The Story Of Christ'

By Rev. Clifford M. Drury, Pastor Of Community Church, Shanghai

One who knows something about the long list of books that are found in libraries under the title of biographies of Jesus Christ, may rightly marvel at the producing of another. And yet after reading this newest attempt to interpret the life and the spirit of the Galilean to the world, one need not hesitate to recommend it as being the most living protrayal of Jesus ever made in this generation.

Papini calls his book 'The Story of Christ." His work reads like a story. His amazing imagination, his choice selection of the right word, and his knowledge of conditions as they existed in the days of His flesh have all combined to save this book from being "dry" or "uninteresting." It is a story book. But it is more than that. It is a philosophy. Papini is not so interested in setting forth the experiences of Jesus in their true chronological order as he is to bring together all kindred experiences, regardless of the time element, and deduce from them great eternal principles. A second title to this book might be: "A Philosophical Study of the Life of Jesus Christ."

For instance, the thirty-first chapter of this book is called—'The Marriage in Cana.' With his unusual ability of weaving together real and imaginary facts, Papini first presents for us the background of Oriental custom regarding weddings. "Torch bearers went forth into the darkness, with musicians and dancers, to meet the bridegroom. In the house there was profusion of things Divers meats prepared in various ways; skins of wine propped against the walls; small jars of sweetsmelling ointment for the guests. Light, music, perfumes, revelry and dancing; nothing was lacking for the pleasures of the senses." And then Papini philosophizes: "To Jesus marriage has a still deeper meaning; is the beginning of something that is eternal. What God has joined together man cannot divide. When two hearts have met and when two bodies have become one, there is no sword nor law that can separate them. In this life of man's—this ever changing, uncertain, brief and failing life—there is but one thing that must endure for ever, even unto death and after, and that is marriage; the one eternal link in a perishable chain." Papini is never in doubt. His words ring with the finality that characterises those who are deeply in earnest.

In this one chapter Papini philosophises on marriage in general; he gives Jesus' attitude on marriage; he speaks about the marriage at Cana; and he closes with an explanation of the allegory which he thinks is found in the wedding story of Cana. The analogy Papini draws is of the wedding feast which shall be served when heaven and earth shall be joined together.

This chapter is typical of many others. Papini studies the life of Christ more from a topical viewpoint than from a chronological. When he draws upon his imagination to complete the painting of his word picture, you feel instinctively that he is in full accord with the Scriptural text and with the findings of modern science. His work is not a harmony of the four gospels. He never refers to the difficulty in reconciling some points. He freely paraphrases whole passages, yet without changing the central idea or mis-stating any doctrinal truth.

His chapters are abloom with sparkling phrases which stay in your mind after you have read them. Nicodemus is "The disciple of the night;" Simon, the Pharisee is 'Simon, the model citizen'; and the court in which Jesus is tried is called "the murderers' den." His work abounds with irony and sarcasm for the enemies of Jesus. He ridicules many of the modern attempts to explain away all or part of the gospel story. Papini believes the story as it is given to us. He believes in the virgin birth. He believes in the miracles. He believes in the atoning death and resurrection. He knows the arguments of the critics. He uses them to point out the superiority of the gospel story or to reveal the fallacies in them. On page 411 of the Hodder and Stoughton edition, Papini quotes the often repeated myths and fables which some feel to be analogus to Jesus' "descent into hell". Here reveals the orthodox Roman Catholic interpretation of that particular subject. In one of the last chapters of the book Papini takes special pains to answer the various agruments used against the reality of the resurrection Papini is conservative and yet he has not brought down upon his head the charge of having zeal without knowledge.

There are some passages which stand out. His passage on non-resistance is worthy of being read and studied especially during these days when Christians throughout the world are studying afresh their attitude towards the subject of war. There is a splendid chapter on Pontius Pilate. In his description of the crucifixion Papini gives us an awful picture of the horror and the agony of such a death Perhaps some of the other writers have drawn a veil over this scene—we know that this is the tendency of the gospel writers—but not so with Papini. In the awfulness of the picture painted, we see the hideousness of the crime of the enemies of the Christ.

This book as I have said is more of a philosophy than a biography. It fairly bristles with sermons and therefore for the preacher it should be a most useful book. In a remarkably vivid way it weaves together sacred and secular history—and thus it becomes most useful for the Bible teacher. But best of it—the book is written in a style that appeals to the layman and thus it can enter upon a wide ministry of interpretating afresh the mind of the Master.

It is only just that a few of the defects should be pointed out. Papini cannot be relied upon to cover all points in the life of Christ. He omits many of the items usualy found in a biography and which are always wanted by one who desires to make a close study of the life of Christ. Nothing is said about the annunciation or about the presentation in the temple. Some of the parables are left out. In his discussion regarding the resurrection and even in refuting the claims of those who would argue away the resurrection, Papini says nothing about the Roman guard.

The most serious defect of all is the lack of a comprehensive index and a textual index. Since Papini was not particular about presenting his facts in their chronological order, it makes it quite difficult at times to find his comments on a certain phase of the life of Christ without these indices. The only guide to the book is a table of contents.

All in all, however, the book will remain as one of the finest contributions of this generation to the whole library of Christian literature. It is worthy of being read slowly.

ANIMATED GAZETTE

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OAKLAND, CALIF. Another of Uncle Sam's sea-guardians ripped apart in accordance with the Naval Disarmament Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C. U. S. delegate to Reparation Board confers with President before sailing abroad.

NIKKO, JAPAN. Quaint Geisha maids stage private entertainment.

GROESBECK, TEXAS. Passengers miraculously escape death in spectacular train wreck.

CAIRO, EGYPT. Pathe News cameraman takes trip in huge bombing airplane.

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WEATHER

Cold and rather fine weather, getting Variable in the North because of a depression passing to the South of the Lake Baikal E-S-E wards. Fresh winter monsoon along the coast, to the South of the Saddles. Rough weather between Nippon and the Bonin.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Matins and Sermon: Lloyd in E flat; Psalms 60, 62; Lessons: Amos iii, John iii, 22-end; Anthem: "O Thou the central orb" (Charles Wood); Hymns 166, 79, 232; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A. 11.45 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 4 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Parry in D; Psalm 74; Lessons: Amos iv, 4-end, 1 Cor. i, 1-25; Hymns 22, 273, 488, 24; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 8 p.m., Service for Sailors; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m., Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Training for Religion;" Chant 62; Anthem: "Teach me, O Lord" (Attwood); Hymns Psalm 84 Metrical, 241, 224. 4 p.m., Sunday School. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Unbalanced Loyalties;" Chant 87; Hymns 225, 279, 433, 37. 7 p.m. Holy Communion; Hymns 490, 203.

Community Church.—9.30 a.m., Sunday School at 10 Avenue Edouard VII. 11 a.m., Morning Worship in the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. Dr. Edwin Poteat of the Shanghai Baptist College, will preach. There will be a special musical number. 5 p.m., Song Service in the Navy Y. M. C. A. corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Road. Dr. Poteat will preach. The "Shanghai Songsters," under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh, will sing two anthems.

All Saints' Church, 423 Route Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. C. F. McRae.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. 11 a.m. by Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D. D. 6 p.m. by Rev. D. F. Pike. 11 a.m. Children's service. All English speaking boys and girls invited. 3 p.m. Sunday School.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai. Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Love." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms, 502 and 503.

Society of Friends (Quakers) Shanghai. A meeting for worship will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. in the Y. W. C. A. Club Room, No. 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. M. H. Throop, M. A.

-:- The East Window -:-

A CHINESE friend of ours who has been reading the accounts of the charges which have been lodged against Mr. Albert B. Fall a former member of the U. S. Cabinet for disposing of government lands for private gain, said: "Yes, the foreigners make a lot of fuss when a Chinese official is suspected of 'squeezing' a million but the foreign officials are just as bad in their home countries." We admit the truth of this charge to the extent that human nature is pretty much the same the world over regardless of race or country. But on the other hand there is a vital difference, which difference is principally manifested in the state of public-opinion in the two countries. In America as soon as the charges against former Secretary Fall began to look serious, President Coolidge announced that criminal proceedings would at once be instituted if the charges were substantiated and to see that there could be no possibility of official favoritism charged he appointed an independent commission to also make an investigation outside of the legal machinery of the Department of Justice. Then in addition to this the U. S. Senate on January 30 by a vote of 46 to 38 revoked the oil leases which Secretary Fall is alleged to have granted by fraudulent means. Out here in China "squeeze" on the part of officials is generally looked upon as legitimate and the foreign concessions, especially at Tientsin are filled with eminently respectable former officials who have according to common report looted so much from the government that they make Secretary Fall look like a piker. Fall is only alleged to have taken a hundred thousand.

★ ★ ★

And while on this subject of practices or customs in China and abroad a correspondent recently sent us the following: "Recently a well-known Chinese business man here in Shanghai came to grief financially. In our parlance, he failed. But the Chinese point of view is interesting. He was a man of character, known over a long period of years, hence it was just bad 'joss' that he had failed on part of his investments; so they rallied round and a compromise-settlement was agreed upon and all in the best of good-will. All debts were written off to the lowest point of profit included—and then the actual debt was distributed without interest, over a period of from ten to fifteen years. The arrangement was entirely too complicated to give in detail so that a foreigner would understand, but the man is now back in business in his old position and with his credit and face unimpaired: indeed I question if the foreigners with whom he is working know anything about his previous financial troubles."

★ ★ ★

The report from New York to the effect that negotiations have practically been concluded between representatives of the Japanese Government and a group of American banks whereby Japan will borrow some G.$40,000,000 for the purpose of rehabilitating the section devastated by the earthquake and fire of September 1, has started considerable talk in Chinese circles that a goodly proportion of this money will come into China and will be used by the Japanese financiers in obtaining control of the Chinese cotton industry. There may be no legitimate foundation for the rumors but there is no question but that many of the Chinese bankers and owners of cotton mills are feeling apprehensive—or receptive—as the case may be.

★ ★ ★

During the regime of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch at the American Legation in Peking, the American Minister once took a vacation trip over the Chinese New Year period and—terrible to relate—went away without attending to the very important matter of passing the "cumshas" to the Chinese staff employed at the legation offices. One of the foreign secretaries at the legation, aware of the awful consequences of this neglect on the part of the Minister called in "Tingchi" or the chief Chinese clerk and started to explain the matter when Tingchi smiled and said, "Oh, no need worry: Chinese staff all got cumsha on foreign New Year. Long time ago when China start republic we think maybe they do away with China New Year so we arranged get cumsha on foreign New Year."

Well, in spite of Tingchi's fears China New Year has been preserved in republican days and if the new constitution was as closely and scrupulously observed as are the New Year customs all would be lovely in the land. Outside of the cumhas or gratuities to servants and office staff the average foreigner knows little about what the New Year period means to the Chinese people—rich and poor—east and west—north and south—official and coolie. So in the general interest of the promotion of conversation we reproduce the following summary of what New Year means in China. The summary is from Dr. Arthur H. Smith's *Village Life in China* written about 1890 but still generally accurate of present day conditions:

1.—"The customs of different parts of the wide empire doubtless vary but probably there is no part of it in which either dumplings or some similar article are not inseparably associated with New Year's Day, in the same way as plum-pudding with an English Christmas, or roast-turkey and mince pie with a New England Thanksgiving.

2.—"No feast-day in any Western land—the two previously mentioned not excepted—can at all compare with Chinese New Year, as regards powers of traction and attraction.....A cat in a strange garret, a bird with a broken wing, a fish out of water are not more restless and unhappy than the average Chinese who cannot go home at New Year Time.

3.—"Whoever takes even a superficial view of the Chinese in their towns, cities and villages during the period from the first day of the first moon to the fifteenth day of the same, will be struck with the display of new and bright-colored garments. Every article of apparel, both of the men and of the women, and still more of the children, may be of any or all of the colors of the rainbow.

4.—"The very first aspect in which Chinese New Year presents itself, no matter in what part of the world we happen to meet it, is that of noise. All night long there is a bang! bang! bang! of fire-crackers large and small, which like other calamities 'come, not single spies, but in battalions.' The root of this is undoubtedly connected with religion——.

5.—"The practice of New Year calls, as found in some Western lands is a very feeble parody of the Chinese usage. We call on whom we choose to call on, when we choose to go. The Chinese pays his respects to those to whom he must pay his respects, at the time when it is his duty so to do and from this duty there is seldom any reprieve. . . . everyone must be up long before daylight and after family salutations have been concluded the representatives of each family entering the yard of every other family, etc.....

6.—"Within this twenty-fourth part of the year—or New Year period of fifteen days—nothing shall be done which can be left undone. The outgo is to be put down to the expense account of the whole year, and the main purpose is to have a good time. This period thus becomes a safety-valve for the nation, which else might go distraught in all its otherwise ceaseless toil.

7.—"But the remarkable thing is that at New Year's time all restrictions (on gambling) seem to be removed, and both men and women give themselves up to the absorbing excitement of cards, dominoes, etc., with money stakes of varying amount, and with no fear or even thought of future evil harvests.

8.—"The Chinese New Year is preceded by a universal season of debt-paying from which no one is exempt. ..... and the one who cares to go deeply enough into the subject will bring to light the seven deadly sins of Chinese social financing: (1) Everybody always needs to borrow. (2) Everybody is obliged to lend. (3) Almost everybody owes some one else. (4) Nobody ever pays cash down, unless he is obliged to do so. (5) Nobody ever pays a debt till he is dunned. (6) No Chinese will pay his debts (to other Chinese) till he has been dunned a great number of times. (7) Those who pay a debt, pay but a part of it at a time."

Mr. Little's Vindication

WE are somewhat reluctant to deal with Mr. E. S. Little's "Defence Bulletin" which he has published in answer, apparently, to the debate which took place in the Australian House of Representatives on the subject of his tenure of the office of Australian Trade Commissioner in China. And this because we have not before us the full text of whatever charges were laid against him, nor of the report which we presume was made on the first investigation made in Shanghai by a representative of the Australian Government. But if we accept the *ex parte* statement of Mr. Little on the subject, and we have not the slightest reason to believe that his lengthy statement is not in accordance with the facts, we cannot escape the conclusion that a grave injustice has been done a very worthy man.

Mr. Little's appointment to the newly created office of Australian Trade Commissioner did not meet with unqualified approval amongst Australians here. Indeed his appointment was bitterly resented in some quarters, it being held that an Australian should have the position if such an one were necessary in China, and alternatively that the present trade between China and the southern continent was not at present sufficiently large nor full of sufficient promise of immediate increase to warrant the maintenance of so expensive an official. The resentment to which we refer was undoubtedly manifested by complaints sent not only to official quarters, but, we believe we are correct in stating, by correspondence directed to certain Australian newspapers. Then after some considerable time, it is apparent that very definite charges were laid against Mr. Little in circles best calculated to give them official recognition and subsequent action. An investigation took place, a gentleman apparently being sent to investigate the matter on the spot.

We are not concerned with the manner in which this investigation was conducted, for one very good reason. No matter what was the result, a second and apparently more complete investigation followed, conducted by Senator Bakhap. Senator Bakhap had no easy task, but he was undoubtedly impressed by the virulence of the attacks made upon Mr. Little, for we find early in his report he says: "One point is that the charges were pressed by Crommelin with such a violence of language and generally and particularly in such a way that Little was in effect accused of being a villain." Again "Crommelin, in his evidence, made such sweeping and particular statements about the reputation of Little in Shanghai, that I next day intimated to Little that I would give him the opportunity if he cared to avail himself of it to bring rebutting testimony on the point, for if the allegation of Crommelin in regard to his (Little's) general reputation were founded on fact, it was most useless for me to further prosecute the enquiry. . . . Their (Little's witnesses) evidence convinced me that whatever may have been Little's conduct in connection with the particular charges made against him, there could be no doubt of his high standing amongst very worthy people in the European Community here."

Mr. Crommelin in support of his charges, appears to have handed Senator Bakhap a list of persons, a confidential list "one which was not to be shown to Little" with a statement that if the Senator interviewed these persons privately they would give generally and particularly testimony in support of his allegations. Senator Bakhap, however, did communicate with eight of these persons, but they failed to support Crommelin's charges with the result that the Senator found that "the selection I made from the list given me by Crommelin himself, failed to produce anybody who would give reasonable support to his sweeping and damaging allegations."

The contentions that Mr. Little was connected with Chinese politics, that the Trade Commissioner should be an Australian, and the criticism about Mr. Little's using the Australian coat of arms, the Senator dismisses as "so much rubbish," and with regard to the last contention says "I will make no further reference to these absurd contentions, other that to say that in my opinion the Australian Trade Commissioner should be a man who knows China and the Chinese well." And finally he says this: "There is nothing whatever in the way of support of the many charges brought against Little to justify the blasting of his reputation established during thirty or forty years residence in China at the instance of a man and a woman who both are recent arrivals in this country and who can have at the most only a superficial acquaintance with its conditions and the duties which have to be carried out by the Trade Commissioner."

A more complete vindication of the character of a man cannot well be imagined, and yet, Mr. Little is deprived of his post, just as though he had been found guilty instead of innocent. The justice which Senator Bakhap sought to administer has been travestied in a manner which can do nothing but shock those who held any reverence for Anglo-Saxon justice and to say the least we are surprised that any government should have taken the action which the Australian Government did in dispensing with Mr. Little's services in the summary manner which the "Defence Bulletin" indicates. We hope that even now it is not too late to reopen the whole matter in Australia and give a man who appears to have been dealt with very badly indeed, a squarer deal than he has had up to the present.

The Fight Against Leprosy

UNDER certain conditions leprosy will disappear from a particular country without any apparent effort on the part of its inhabitants to stamp it out. Great Britain is an example of this, for apparently some centuries ago the disease was so common and there were so many sufferers from it, that ecclesiastical architects found it necessary to place in one wall of the chancel in some churches a lepers' window, where these outcasts of disease could obtain the spiritual comfort of Mass. But though it may be true that this disease has disappeared, apparently from natural causes, from Great Britain, the same does not seem to apply to other portions of the British Empire and the statement contained in a Reuter's telegram of yesterday that in the Empire there are some three hundred thousand sufferers from this dread disease, must come with somewhat of a shock to the many who have regarded leprosy with only an academic interest. Probably, if it were possible to ascertain the exact number of lepers in the world we should be even more surprised, and for that reason the movement to obtain funds for the purpose of fighting this fell disease, is to be heartily welcomed.

Even more so is the statement that the Empire would practically be free from leprosy within the next thirty years. If indeed this does occur the benefit to the world at large will be inestimable. Already the medical professions of the world have proved that it is not so invulnerable against the attacks of science as was once believed, and within the past few years medical experiments have proved that while no specific can at present be looked upon with any great degree of confidence, sufficient cures have been effected by various means to justify the belief scientific investigators are working along lines which may lead to early success.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

THE TYRANNY OF BOOKS

Mr. Lowell speaks of himself, in one of his most characteristic letters, as one of the last of the great readers,—a fortunate few who have had leisure and opportunity to stray at will through the whole field of literature. The true book-lover counts his easy intimacy with his library as a privilege beyond the purchasing power of money or fame, and would sooner part with all hope of share in either than with a resource which is a measureless delight. For the love of books becomes a passion in the end, and when the heart once falls a prey to this passion, most things that other men care for become dross. Great fortunes do not so much as touch the imagination that has kept company with Una and Rosalind; and the fret and fever of the rush for place have no power to mar the repose of the library in which the devout reader sits as in a shrine. To those who have become past-masters of the art of reading, the spell of the book is not to be resisted; but no description can convey an idea of its power to those who have not fallen under it. The real reader believes in his heart that every hour apart from his book is an hour lost; that all duties and necessities which draw him away are not only interruptions, but impertinences; and that the busy, restless, distracted world has no more right to disturb him in his devotions than had the marauding bands of mediaeval warfare to break in upon the fugitives who had taken refuge in the sanctuaries. This is what the past-master of the art of reading believes in his heart; but he has kept good company too long to exalt his privilege at the expense of his fellows by making public confession of his faith.

We often need, however, to protect ourselves from our friends; for we canot bring the best gifts to the service of friendship unless we guard the independence of our own thought and action against even the solicitation of affection. Lovelace struck a very deep note when he sang:

I could not love thee, dear, so much
Loved I not honour more.

A great affection is often a great peril, and a great passion brings with it a commensurate danger. The great reader is the most fortunate of men, but he is also one of the most sorely tempted; and his temptation is the more seductive because it comes in the guise of an opportunity. It seems a great waste of time, and a piece of very bad taste as well, to spend much time with one's own thought when the best thought of the world may be had for the opening of a volume close at hand. There is a kind of brazen effrontery in trying to think things out for ourselves when Plato's Dialogues let us into a world of thought not only very noble in its structure, but enchanting in its atmosphere. In the long run, however, one would better do without Plato than lose the habit of thinking. And how shall a man justify serious and prolonged observation of life when the plays of Shakespeare lie on his table, to be opened in any hour, and never to be closed without a fresh sense of the marvellous searching of the heart and mind of man which has made its registry on every page? No reader ever gets to the bottom of Shakespeare's thought, and surely it is folly to try to master life for ourselves when we are unable to possess ourselves fully of this interpretation of it! In like manner Theocritus and Wordsworth and Burns make our efforts to establish personal relations with nature seem at once intrusive and ridiculous. Whichever way we turn we are confronted by our letters, and the sensitive spirit feels abashed and appalled in the presence of the masters who have possessed themselves in advance of every field which he wishes to explore. The great reader, with so much unappropriated material at hand, is tempted to become a mere receptacle for knowledge or a mere taster of the vintages of past years.

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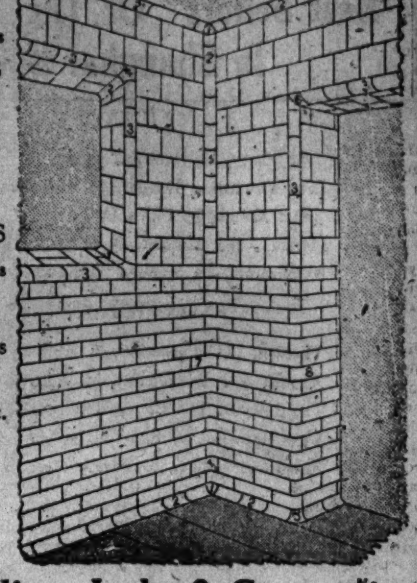

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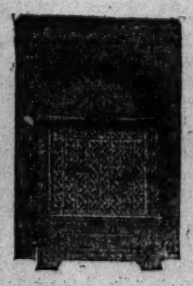

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-:- Brighter Metals -:-

Stainless Steel And Iron

BY MAURICE A. BROWNE, B.A.
(Written for The China Press)

From time to time we hear reports of new alloys, both of hard and soft metals, which resist corrosion of all kinds and preserve a bright lustre under the most trying conditions. This immunity, of course, is shared by the "noble" metals, gold and platinum, and it is no doubt largely to this property of gold that it has in all ages exerted so great a fascination upon men's minds. But "all that glitters is not gold," and other metals and alloys which approximate to it in brightness soon become dirty and disreputable unless regularly polished. Silver, in spite of its brilliant whiteness, is easily tarnished and in a smoky atmosphere especially becomes covered with a black film of silver sulphide.

Apart from mere discoloration there is the deep corrosion of certain metals which renders them totally unfit for some purposes. Aluminium, while resisting the attacks of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, is corroded by salt or soda, and ordinary sea air will wear it away. Its susceptibility to oxidation may be shown by a simple experiment. Rub some mercury on the surface, and immediately the aluminium will begin to blossom out into a powdery white oxide until no metal is left; or if it be thrown into water it will extract the oxygen from the water and give out a steady stream of hydrogen gas.

Of more practical importance in daily life is the enormous wastage of iron and steel articles by the same process of oxidation or rusting. Painting and other surface treatment may delay the action, but where there is friction, as on steel rails, this is usually impossible, and the loss through rusting is one of the most serious which railway companies have to face. At sea the trouble is aggravated, and most ships carry numerous coats of paint on their steel sides, while locks and door fittings, which might be of steel on shore, are mostly made of brass.

The first step towards saving this heavy expenditure was made when stainless steel was introduced for table cutlery. It was made by alloying small quantities of chromium, etc. with iron. The price was high, and the metal was brittle and did not take a good cutting edge; but by experimenting with the proportions of metals which formed the minor portion of these alloys the manufacturers were able to improve the quality all round, and have since succeeded in producing a rustless iron. Now, iron will take a high polish, and when the rustless kinds can be made in the necessary quality and quantity we shall have a metal of fine appearance which will replace brass and nickel for nearly all purposes. Kitchen utensils of polished, rustless iron will retain their lustre and usefulness until actually broken, while motor car fittings, door handles and locks may all be made of the new iron and possess at the same time a greater strength than brass.

We have not yet reached that point, and for some time to come the making of the steel and iron alloys may be troublesome and expensive. However, they consist chiefly of iron itself, the supply of which is virtually inexhaustible, and their general use would spare the consumption of copper, nickel, tin and zinc, all of which have been applied to the surface of iron, or used independently, to such an extent that a shortage of some of them may be expected before long.

Besides the ferrous metals some nickel alloys have been prepared which keep their brightness more or less—a boon to the less expensive restaurants which seem to be entirely ignorant of the use of polishing powder. Moreover a brand of silver that is almost unstainable has lately been produced, and will be widely appreciated by those who admire the lustre of polished silver but have refrained from using it because of its tendency to turn black in the atmosphere of towns. If base metals could be electroplated with this resistant kind of silver it would be a further great advance. At present it is simply another opportunity for the resourceful inventor.

The rendering of metals immune to corrosion is one of the greatest steps in metallurgy since neolithic man first accidentally smelted lead ore by throwing lumps of it into his camp fire. For all we know prehistoric man may have found out secrets in the working of metals that we have not rediscovered; in fact it is said that the Egyptians had a method of hardening copper so that it could be used as chisels for cutting stone. But in any case the advantage would be principally in the comparative ease of working soft metals, and neither in cost or durability could any copper alloy compete with the newest inventions of our metallurgists.

:-: The Spectator :-:

Home

I conceive the word Home to be the key-word for all the moral forces at work in the world.

Religion is moving over from Justification to Justice, is laying less stress on safety after death and more on honesty before death. Socialism, in its heart, means brotherhood. Trade unionism aims, in its innermost feeling, at fairness.

Even the extremist agitators, if we come sympathetically to the core of their purpose, are struggling to make us all one family, even if they are as mad as the French Revolutionists, who cried, "Sois mon frere ou je te tue!" (Be my brother or I'll kill you!)

The Home instinct is working in us. We shall never stop until Home impulses are substituted for egoistic, until the Nation shall become a vast family, until we learn to work for the joy of service instead of for gain, until all separators, as wealth and poverty, caste and ignorance, have been swept away, and we shall each feel the real Motherliness of the human race. It is coming. We are far, very far from it now.

Sometimes the world seems to be utterly barbarous, and men seem to stalk among office buildings as savages among trees.

It is as if we had brought upon ourselves the days of which Macaulay wrote:

"Now, Roman is to Roman,
More hateful than the foe;
The tribunes beard the high,
And the Fathers grind the low.
As we wax hot in faction,
In battle we wax cold;
Wherefore men fight not as they fought
In the brave days of old."

Thank God! we are not happy so! We are fighting, struggling, wrestling—but it is toward each other, that at length all barriers may be broken down, and that we may learn to cooperate in one national Home, instead of competitively battling in a national arena.

There are many tragic elements in our civilization. Many forces which tend to disintegrate society. It is not the part of intelligence to blind our eyes to these. There is hate enough. Heaven knows, and envy, and competition, and all such things.

These are "natural." But is it not also natural to love, and to seek friendship? Is not the very formation of our cities and the attraction of the populace to them an evidence of the fact that one of the deepest things in human nature is to seek fellowship?

In other words, is there not a centripetal as well as centrifugal force in humanity?

And will not the working out of natural laws be as likely to result in making all this great Globe a home as to make of it a gladiatorial arena or a bear pit?

Somehow, faith in God has to me always meant faith in humanity.

Municipal Orchestra

TODAY'S CONCERT

The lately-arrived flautist of the Municipal Orchestra will have an opportunity today of exhibiting his skill as the soloist in two numbers for flute and orchestra—Bach's Suite in B. Minor and a Romance by Saint-Saens.

The flute does not often figure as the solo instrument in modern concert programs, but during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it shared with the harp extreme popularity in fashionable circles. To breathe tender airs through an elegant tube of wood or ivory, as one writer has it, to play the shepherd with devoted and languorous attitudes was, for the gentlemen of the court, shewing the best of good form. Nearly all the composers of importance down to the time of Beethoven enriched the repertoire of the flute, the majority of these works possibly having been written not so much in admiration of this particular instrument, but in order to please rich patrons to whom the compositions were as often as not dedicated.

The comparatively bleak tone-color of the flute does not commend itself very favorably to the hearer who is asked to sit through a lengthy display of technique, but it is gratifying to remember that the Suite of Bach, to be given at today's concert, should not offend in this respect. With the added attraction of the orchestra, and the varied dance movements of which the Suite is composed, the result is delightfully successful.

Other numbers for performance today include Gluck's Overture to his Opera "Alceste," three numbers from Debussy's charming Suite "A Children's corner," an orchestrated Bourree of Chabrier, and the Notturno and Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

A visit to the concert would be well repaid by the performance of these last two numbers alone, and it is a pity that the Overture also has not been included. This music was begun by Mendelssohn at the age of seventeen—when he and his sister commenced reading translations of Shakespeare's play—and may be regarded as his most original composition.

The lovely Notturno is an impression of the lovers, the silent wood in which they lie asleep, and the 'moon and stars of a cloudless midsummer night's sky sending down their pale, peaceful rays.' The Scherzo is in fairy-like and lively style.

Respecting forthcoming announcements, a date to bear in mind is February 12th. when the Fifth Subscription Concert will be given. The program is a Beethoven one, and Maestro Paci will play the "Emperor Concerto." Full details will be given next week.

In emulation of a certain respected contemporary which was a little backward in its word of praise anent the last Subscription concert, it is a pleasure to record the splendid ensemble of the orchestra on this occasion, and the excellent performance made by Mrs. H. von Heidenstam.

MERCATO.

BOBBIE AND HIS PA

BY WM. F. KIRK

We was reeding a peece in skool about the River of Time, how it flowed on and on forevver and evver. I thot it was kind of nice, so I told Ma and Pa about it wen I caim hoam from skool last nite.

Yes, Bobbie, sed Ma, that is a butiful pome. He had that in our skool reeders wen I was a little gurl, sed Ma.

It must of been a pretty old peece, then, sed Pa.

How dare you sky that? sed Ma. Ma was looking at Pa like our Maltese tease cat looks at the butcher's bulldog. How dare you?

Well, sed Pa, I didnt meen any O Fence, sed Pa. Only you must addermit, sed Pa, that you are not no chicking no moar, sed Pa.

I am not a old silver hared lady, neether, sed Ma. I am a matron with many yeers of usefulness beefoar me, I trust, sed Ma.

Sure you are, wife, sed Pa, many years beefoar you and quite a few yeers beehind you, also, too, sed Pa. Bobbie's speeking of that pome he herd in skool, sed Pa, reeminds me of a pome I rote wen I was a little boy. It winned a prize in a skool contest, sed Pa, mostly beekaus it was the only pome in the contest, I guess, sed Pa. I nevver forgot it, sed Pa, maybe you wud like to heer it.

Maybe, sed Ma, if we must. Go ahed, sed Ma.

You do not seem to be very eeger to heer it, sed Pa.

Oh, I am so eeger to heer it, deer, sed Ma. I can hardly wait. Pray let us heer it, sed Ma. So Pa recited the pome he rote wen he was a kid, it was like this:

The rivver of Time
Flows everywhere,
Thru wintry clime
and tropicks fair.
Wen I brake down
and haven't a dime
I hoap I'll drown
In the rivver of Time

That is vary touching indeed, sed Ma. It is kind of sad, too, sed Ma. It is the kind of a pome you wud have rote almost any morning a few yeers ago, sed Ma.

Just what do you mean by that? sed Pa. Pa was kind of red in the face.

Well, sed Ma. I will make a pome to show what I reely mean, sed Ma., so she wrote sumthing like this:

The rivver of Time
Is grate and sublime,
For it has took us far
From the thirsty ginks
And cooling drinks
Wich used to crass the bar.

That is what I meen, sed Ma, I am quite a jingel maiker myself, sed Ma, and then Pa didcnt say no moar.

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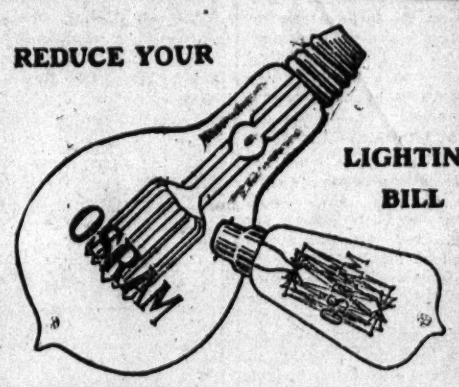

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Californian's 1920 Effort "Bush-League" Candidacy Compared To This Year's Determined, Organised Effort

BY MARK SULLIVAN

Hiram Johnson's campaign for the Presidency has this week reached a stage which completes its differentiation from his campaign of four years ago. In 1920 Johnson's campaign was made on a mere shoe string of resources. Little contributions of a few hundred dollars were made to go the limit of service. There were times in 1920 when Johnson's manager reached some pretty low depths of apprehension as to whether he would be able to pay the rent for the hall in which Johnson was booked to speak the following night.

In short, Johnson's 1920 effort was a "bush-league" candidacy. More accurately it might almost have been called an amateur league candidacy. This year, however, Johnson's is distinctly a "big-league" candidacy. You might go further and say that, so far as organisation and resources go, Johnson's candidacy this year is at the top of the big league, in a class with the Giants or the Yankees.

This year Johnson's campaign is backed by greater resources, actual and potential, for organization and publicity purposes than probably will be at the service of any other candidate in either party. Johnson this year will be able to command as much money as perfect an organisation as he desired. The men who have thrown their hearts into Johnson's present campaign, their enthusiasms and their resources are very rich and very openhanded. Politicians who solicit money for campaign purposes have come to recognise a difference between two kinds of rich men—those who inherited their money and those who have made it themselves; and the curious fact is, contrary to popular notions, that men with inherited money do not make as good "angels" for political purposes as men who have made their money. Men who have made their money and are still in active business have supreme confidence in their capacity to make more, and are consequently more open-handed than others who live on the income from inherited wealth and are therefore disposed to limit their political contributions to a carefully calculated fraction of their current year's income.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAMPAIGN

Those business men who are behind Johnson's present candidacy are very rich, have made their money by their efforts, are relatively young, are still active and making plenty of money in a score of businesses. There confidence in their capacity to make as much money as they can possibly want, coupled with the intensity of their determination to make Johnson successful, is such that the only limit to the resources for thoroughgoing organisation behind Johnson will be the limit of what can be used effectively. To say the same thing in another way: the Johnson campaign will have as much resources behind it as are needed. The men behind Johnson are able, if the need exists, to finance Johnson's campaign as generously as Leonard Wood's was financed in 1920.

If Johnson, with the shoe string of resources he had in 1920, and with the mere shreds of organisation he had behind him, was able to make as good a showing as he did make, you might infer that with the abundance of resources he has behind him this year, and with the completeness of professional organisation and management that has been arranged for during the past week, Johnson ought surely to be successful. Such a line of reasoning, however, would have the not uncommon defect of arriving at a conclusion on only one set of premises. While Johnson will have much more money, more professional management, and more complete organisation than he had in 1920, there are other elements of difference between his situation of 1920 and his situation of 1924 which do not favor him—which, in fact, run strongly against him. These will be referred to later.

CONTRAST IN MANAGEMENT

Of the whole contrast between Johnson's campaign of 1920, and his present campaign, there is no aspect more vividly typical than the difference between his campaign manager of 1920, Angus McSween, and his campaign manager of 1924, Frank Hitchcock. Angus McSween, who was the Johnson manager in 1920, is a hard working Washington newspaper man of exceptionally modest temperament, who has been a lifelong progressive, and in his quiet way has a Scotch zeal for the causes he belives in. His career is that of a newspaper man and not that of a politician. As soon as his 1920 effort in behalf of Johnson was over, he went back into his role of working newspaper man. To be a political manager meant no more to him in the way of income, or prestige, or anything else, than to be a newspaper man. His management of Johnson's campaign was merely a digression from his personal work, which digression had for its motive merely the wish to forward some causes he believed in, and the wish to put into the White House a candidate whom he then believed to be a dependable leader of those causes. (This year Mr. McSween is not identified with the Johnson campaign. His favorite for the nomination this year is Gifford Pinchot).

In the most vivid sort of contrast with McSween, Johnson's campaign manager this year is Frank Hitchcock, who more nearly than any other living American, has made a career of politics in the sense of professional management of candidates. Practically all of Hitchcock's career has been political or on the borderland of politics. He began life as a government clerk away back in the early '90s. By 1905 he had become First Assistant to the Postmaster General. In that role he furthered the nomination of Taft. Wicked persons said that the leverage which gave him power to help nominate Taft was the control he had, as First Assistant to the Postmaster General, over postoffice appointments, especially in the South. When his effort to nominate Taft was successful, Hitchcock went up one step and served as Postmaster General through the entire four years of Taft's Presidency. His autobiographical contribution to Who's Who recites that he "managed the campaign for the nomination of Charles E. Hughes for President in 1916." In 1920 he took charge of General Leonard Wood's candidacy in its later stage, and was the Wood floor manager in the convention of that year. There could hardly be a more vivid illustration of the difference between the Johnson campaign of 1920 and the Johnson campaign of 1924, than this contrast between Hitchcock's management during the present year, and the wholly amateur management in 1920 by a newspaper man who took a few months leave of absence from his newspaper work to do what he could to put Johnson in the White House.

CHANGE IN BACKING

In 1920 the principal contributor to such financial resources as Johnson had that year was a whimsical young Pennsylvanian,

(Continued on Page 19)

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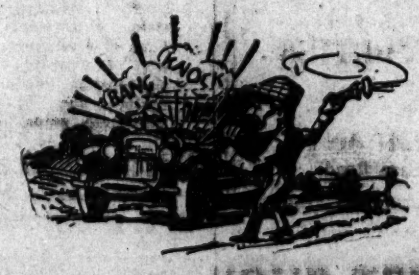

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Noted Political Writer Analyzes Campaign Of Senator Hiram Johnson

(Continued from Page 18)

Ralph B. Strassburger. The word commonly used for this role is "angel." I have already used this word in the present article, but without any intention of invidiousness. It is the word popularly used for this role. This year, Mr. Strassburger is not with Johnson. It has been asserted by well informed friends of Coolidge that this year Strassburger will be found backing Coolidge. One reason commonly assigned for Mr. Strassburger's lack of participation in the present Johnson effort is that he is not sympathetic to the newer group of rich men who have come to occupy toward Johnson now the relation of chief financial backer that Strassburger himself had in 1920. In any event, so far as money goes, Johnson does not need to be troubled by Strassburger's defection. The rich men now behind Johnson have the capacity to be much more lavish givers than Strassburger; and their determination to "put Johnson over" is in proportion to their financial capacity.

To turn to the other aspects of the difference between Johnson's present campaign and his former one: in December four years ago, General Leonard Wood was the earliest entrant in the 1920 race. His entrance was chiefly on the basis of being the friend of the recently dead Roosevelt and the legatee of the Roosevelt following.

ROOSEVELT PRESTIGE WAS SOUGHT

This position taken by General Wood and by many of his friends, including many who also were Roosevelt's friends, was one of the two contributing causes to Johnson entering the 1920 race. Johnson resented Wood's assumption that he was the heir to Roosevelt's mantle. Johnson recalled that, he, Johnson, had been the man who stood shoulder to shoulder with Roosevelt in the great crisis of the latter's fortunes in 1912. Johnson recalled that he had been the man whom Roosevelt chose to run with him on the progressive ticket as candidate for Vice-President.

This resentment of Johnson's was shared by many of his friends. As to the friends of the dead Roosevelt, they were divided into two camps. One camp had already got behind Wood, the others brought pressure on Johnson to run as the spokesman of the Roosevelt following. Johnson himself was in a mood which made him completely ready to listen to these solicitations.

The other factor that incited Johnson's candidacy four years ago was his identity with the irreconcilable, anti-League of Nations sentiment. This sentiment was at that time in a minority. But those who held the sentiment were a most belligerent minority. They felt that of all the then candiates for the 1920 Republican nomination, there was no one identified with the irreconcilable anti-league sentiment. General Wood was more or less a league man, was at least for the league with reservations—certainly he was not identified with the irreconcilable sentiment. Lowden, who, next to Wood, was the most prominent of the candidates, was regarded as being almost as much a pro-league man as Wilson.

Under these circumstances the irreconcilables wanted a spokesman in the race, and they turned to Johnson. Here again Johnson was in a mood that made him eager to listen to their solicitations.

Johnson, as I have already said, entered the race with only a shoestring. He had relatively little money (certainly at the beginning he had very little.) His whole campaign was more or less amateur in its management. His chief dependence was his own personality and his own voice. This dependence turned out to be a good deal. With only this to rely on, he made a most gallant race. Having little else to rely on he traveled about to as many of the direct primary states as it was physically possible for him to appear in. Wherever he appeared he made a remarkable showing. In the opening primary in South Dakota he did almost as well as Wood and Lowden, although immense amounts of energy and resources were behind the latter, and practically none behind Johnson. Johnson entered Michigan and carried the state, although every one believed that the tremendous amount of organisation that had been done in Wood's behalf in Michigan would assure the state to him. In Indiana, Johnson made a few speeches and almost carried the state. Those portions of the state where he actually appeared and spoke he carried by overwhelming majorities.

INCREASE IN RESOURCES

After Johnson had made his remarkable showing in the early portion of his 1920 race, in the weeks immediately preceding the convention and during the convention, a new group got behind him who were able to command ample resources. The enlistment of this new group marked a turning point in Johnson's career, and is now responsible for the chief difference between the Johnson campaign of 1920 and his present campaign. The head and front of the new group was and is composed of two men: Albert D. Lasker and William Wrigley. I have already referred to them as the chief backers of Johnson's present campaign. Lasker was and is the proprietor of the largest advertising firm in the world, Lord and Thomas, of Chicago. Although a young man in the early forties, he had made a very large fortune in this business and in allied ventures in breakfast foods, soaps, automobiles, automobile accessories, and other products sold on the basis of widespread advertising. Wrigley was and is, as everybody knows, an immensely successful manufacturer of popular chewing gum. With the wealth that came to him from this product, Mr. Wrigley was also in other profitable ventures, in some of which he was and is associated with Mr. Lasker. Among other things it is commonly assumed that Lasker and Wrigley have been the owners of one of the big league baseball teams and of some minor league teams.

Lasker and Wrigley came into that 1920 Johnson fight late, but with a whirlwind of energy. They were utterly inexperienced in politics, but they put much work and much resources behind the effort to make an impressive showing in the Illinois primaries and in Chicago locally during the period of the convention and immediately preceding it.

Johnson lost. The maximum strength he ever had was 148 delegates out of a total of 1036.

JOHNSON BECOMES ANGRY

It was commonly said that Johnson took his beating with bad grace. That assertion is true. It is also true that Johnson temperamentally is a man who, in a race, gets wrought up to a pitch of emotion where it is not easy for him to be urbane about defeat. But it is also a fact that Johnson and Johnson's friends felt they had especial reasons for feeling resentful about his defeat. Johnson thought he was really the choice of the people, and felt that the chain of events which took the nomination away from him and gave it to Harding was a clear case of manipulation by political leaders as against the will of the people. Johnson felt—and the figures give him some reason for feeling—that wherever he had entered the primaries and given the people a chance to express themselves, he had done better than Wood or Lowden or Harding or anybody else. It is true that, taking into account the fact that Wood and Lowden had immense funds behind them, and Johnson had very little, it can be understood if Johnson felt that he was the people's choice to a greater degree than any of the others. Johnson felt, and here again there was some reason for his feeling so, that in at least one important state he had been deprived by dubious manipulation of the popular vote he was really entitled to. He also felt, and it was a fact, that in one state, North Carolina, a direct primary had gone on record in favor of him; but the delegates, taking the ground that the direct primary was informal and not binding, never voted in the convention for Johnson.

All this had the effect of putting Johnson into an angry mood at the time. Also, this mood of resentment has stayed with him ever since and is largely accountable for his present determination to put the issue to the test again.

Incidentally, the angry mood in which Johnson was, at the convention was responsible for his losing two perfetly good chances of reaching the White House by way of the Vice-Presidency. These two incidents are among the most dramatic episodes in American politics.

On one of the days of the convention, after it became clear that neither Johnson nor Lowden could win, a group of Republican leaders determined to name the late Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, for President, with Johnson as his running-mate for Vice-President. The leaders who had determined on this program went to get him to consent to it. One of the messages carried to Johnson came from the late Sentor Penrose, of Pennsylvania. His messages was to the effect: "Take it, Hiram—Knox is in bad health and won't last his term out." Johnson resented the offer, and the spirit in which it was made. He exclaimed angrily: "They are trying to put a heartbeat between me and the White House." Johnson turned down the suggestion not merely coldly, but angrily. If he had accepted it, and if the program had gone through—well, Penrose's prediction turned out to be correct. Knox died within a year and a half.

Again, when the leaders saw their way clear to nominate Harding, they again considered the idea of putting on Johnson as the Vice-Presidential candidate. This again Johnson refused to consider. He was a candidate for the highest prize and he would not take the second one. Where Johnson would be today if he had been willing to go on the ticket with Harding, needs only to be suggested.

Under all those circumstances it is not to be wondered if Johnson, during the past three years, whenever he has meditated in the silence of his closet, has felt that he, and not Harding and not Coolidge ought to be in the White House. And as Johnson is a man strongly controlled by temperament, this mood has influenced a good many of his actions and attitudes.

VISIT MADE TO PRESIDENT

When Harding died and Coolidge became President, Johnson was in Washington. Every other Senator and public man in town hurried to the new President to pay his respects and promise his help. Johnson, however, was not among those who called. In the course of time the newspapers began to make allusions to Johnson's failure to drop around to the White House. Thereafter, Johnson called. Again the newspapers conveyed their notion of the spirit of the situation by pointing out that Johnson's call on Coolidge had lasted exactly three minutes.

Some of the newpaper men, who are an irreverent lot, invented for private circulation a suppositious account of what passed between Johnson and Coolidge on the occasion of this call of courtesy. According to this vivacious and frankly invented story, Johnson is represented as striding into President Coolidge's room and saying: "Good morning sir! Barring the fact that you are sitting in my chair and wearing my shoes, I have nothing whatever against you. It is intolerable, and I shall take steps to see that it does not continue. Good by, sir!"

To sum up the differences between Johnson's candidacy in 1920 and his present candidacy:

Then, Johnson's organisation was composed of amateurs—amateurs in politics—and for the most part one rich man not active in business. Now, Johnson's personal organisation includes some of the most energetic men in active business in America, and some of the most experienced professional politicians. (The professional politicians managing Johnson's present campaign are not the ones on the inside of power—they are rather the "outs" trying to get in.)

PINCHOT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Then, Johnson had the earnest backing of the most powerful of the irreconcilables. Now, these same irreconcilables are indifferent to Johnson's campaign or actively hostile to it. They feel that the anti-League of Nations fight is long ago over and won, and speak of Johnson's present performance as digging up the corpse and kicking it around in public.

Then, Johnson was the only exponent of the Progressives and the old Roosevelt following, except General Wood, in the race. Today, practically all the old Progressive and Roosevelt leaders feel that Johnson no longer represents them. They are trying to get Gifford Pinchot to run in order to have a chance to express themselves. The way Johnson voted, or his failure to vote at all, on such questions as the Esch-Cummins act, the expulsion of Newberry from the Senate, the ship subsidy and the tariff, is regarded by the Progressives as putting him definitely in the standpatter class. They regard him as an apostate for ambition's sake.

The next most interesting aspect of Johnson's evolution between 1920 and 1924 has to do with his backer, Albert Lasker. In 1920, Lasker was for him. Then, for three years, Lasker had no purpose more near to his heart than to prevent Johnson from running in 1924. Now Lasker is for him heart and soul teeth and toe-nails, purse and person.

All that, however, is material—and absorbingly interesting material—for another story.

Why Men Marry—In Korea!

BY HARRY A. FRANK

Why girls marry has long been one of the interesting discussions of our age. Now comes Harry A. Franck in his latest volume of travel, "Wandering in Northern China" and tells why the young males of Korea plunge into matrimony at the the first provocation.

The Koreans have never been reduced to any such crude expedient as a bachelor tax to keep up their marriage rate. Until very recently all boys wore their hair in a long braid up to the day they took a wife. Even now this custom survives in some outlying districts, though none yielded more swiftly to the influx of foreign influence. As long as a man wore a braid he was rated as a minor; but when he approached manhood he became more and more a community butt, and shame and ridicule rarely failed to drive him into an early marriage.

Girls, too, had powerful reasons for not long persisting in the dreadful condition of maidenhood, not the least among which was the custom, still widely practiced, of burying the body of an unmarried woman in the public highway to the everlasting shame of her family to its remotest branches. Moreover, a Korean woman is not given a name of her own until she has borne a son, after which she is forever known as "Mother-of-so-and-so." Before that her title, even to her husband, is "Yea!" or the slightly more honorable "Yea-bo!" which correspond fairly closely to our affectionate "Heh!" or "Heh, yon!"

THE HAPPY DAY

When the happy day comes that is to put an end to the ridicule of his fellows and the shame of his parents, the youth transforms his braid into a topknot, a tightly braided, twisted, and doubled mass of hair an inch in diameter and about three inches high, standing bolt upright in the center of his head, and transfixed with a nickeled or silver ornament similar to that worn by the women. Unlike the cue of the Chinese, forced upon them as a sign of alien subjection, the topknot is the Korean's badge of manhood, his proudest and most precious possession. Thenceforth one of his most serious problems in life is to protect it from the powers of evil.

About his brow is placed the painfully tight band that he is seldom again to be seen with out this side of the grave, and he sallies forth under his gleaming new horsehair hat with the masterly air that befits a man of family cares and advantages. To its wearers the Korean top-hat must have become, as even the worst eyesores of human costume will with long use, a thing of beauty, for though many are the men, and myriad the youths, who now cut their hair in Western fashion, numbers even of these still cling to the native hat, while shopkeepers with close-cropped heads, or those whom the evil spirits have outwitted and left bald, may be seen squatting among their wares virtually without clothing but with the discredited head-gear precariously perched upon their bare heads.

Once in a dog's age even now a country youth turns up at a government or a mission school wearing the braid that not long ago was universal among unmarried males, or, since early marriages are still in vogue, with a topknot, but it is seldom that the end of the first week does not find his fashion changed. Pseudo-pathetic stories still come in from the outlying districts of mothers who wept their eyes red at the cutting of a son's braid, or of conservative old fathers wrathfully driving from home youths who have sacrificed the topknot that stands for manhood. But the shearing goes steadily on, and thus is passing one of Korea's most conspicuous idiosyncrasies. The bachelor braid down the back yielded swiftly to foreign influence; a generation hence the topknot, perhaps even the stovepipe screen that surmounts it, maybe as unknown in the peninsula as the pre-Meihi male headdress is now in Japan.

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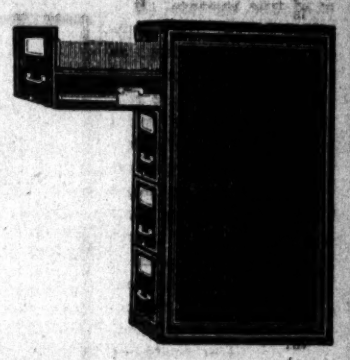
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Round The Theatres

"PROXIES," AN UNUSUAL PHOTOPLAY AT THE ISIS

Unusual, novel and appealing is "Proxies," the new Cosmopolitan-Paramount picture, wich will be shown at the Isis Theater next Thursday. The story had to do with a former convict who lives straight, but finds it hard to do so and who actually commits a hold-up and risks imprisonment to save his benefactor from falling victim to the wily schemes of another man, to simultaneously make a fortune and to break into society.

There are many thrills throughout the action which takes place in a palatial home in which Peter, the hero, is the butler. As a result of highly dramatic circumstances, Peter proves himself a real man despite his prison record. This role is played by Norman Kerry, who has appeared in support of numerous stars, and who is well known to Paramount picture audiences. Zena Virginia Keefe, the leading woman, has a highly sympathetic role. The picture was directed by George D. Baker from his own scenario based upon the story by Frank R. Adams.

* * *

"BURIED TREASURE" AT THE ISIS

"Buried Treasure" has the ageless lure of true romance. It is not troubled by any considerations of probability, not based on any preachment, a story pure and simple, the kind we loved to read when young and still hanker for when realism grows a little tiresome. It starts off as a conventional love story and develops through mystic influences some spiritual suggestions of reincarnation, into a search for piratical hoard. It is imaginative in conception, and this mood is preserved at every stage by elaborate and entirely consistent treatment. George D. Baker has shaped "Buried Treasure" into a product of delightful symmetry.

Into the pleasing proportions of this romance Marion Davies injects not only a personality far more varied than she has shown in other pictures, but a vigor and animation nearly always vital and full of meaning. The supporting cast is excellent. "Buried Treasure" will be shown at the Isis Theater next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

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He doesn't earn this for doing nothing; on the contrary, some of the most daring feats yet filmed and transferred to the silver screen is the result of this dog's daring. If you are skeptical, the proof of the puddnig is in "Where the North Begins," his latest featuring vehicle, a romance of the far north, in which Rintintin is the pivot of a vital drama.

This police dog, who is the world's champion dog jumper, is a product of the late World War.

During the early part of the little fracas over in Europe, just when the Germans had started bombing activities, a little town near Paris was bombed by German planes. All the inhabitants felt victims save two lovers, Rintintin and his sweetheart Nanette. Seeing them unhurt, the French thought their lives must be charmed; straightway the commercial people took advantage of this belief and manufactured small dolls representing the two lovers. If carried by a soldier, it was supposed to sure protection against shot and shell.

When two Shepherd dogs, male and female, were captured from the Germans near Metz and gave birth to a pair of puppies, the soldiers named them Rintintin and Nanette.

At the age of two months, the pups were turned over to one master instead of the myriad of soldiers. That man was Lee Duncan, and they with him were associated with the 135th Aero Squadron. In France they served under fire. Then they were bundled with their master to Bordeaux, then being shipped to America.

Arriving in California, Rintintin became a highly trained dog under Duncan's direction. Some of the pictures in which he appeared were "My Dad" with Johnny Walker; with Guy Bates Port in "The Masquerader," "The Man From Hell's River," "When Romance Rides," "Wildfire," "Flash of the Blue Lake Ranch," and various Snub Pollard comedies.

His latest appearance is in a Warner Brothers classic of the screen, "Where the North Begins," a story of the far north of elemental passion waged between two men for a woman, out of the reach of law, where might is right.

In addition to Rintintin, the cast consists of Claire Adams, Walter McGrail, Pat Hartigan, Myrtle Owen, Charles Stevens and Fred Huntley. "Where the North Begins" will be shown at the Apollo Theater for a whole week commencing to-day.

Zena Keefe and Jack Crosby in a scene from the Cosmopolitan Production "PROXIES" A Paramount Picture

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30¢ EACH
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Empire Theatre

Tonight at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
SUPERB
RALPH INCE
PRODUCTION
"OUT OF THE SNOWS"

The story of the North and of an Indian Girl whose love was lavished on a man who could not return it.

The story that chills with its suspense and warms you with its heart interest.

— MATINEE —
On Sunday, Feb. 3rd at 3.15 p.m.
"OUT OF THE SNOWS"

ISIS THEATRE

Today, The Last Day! Matinee at 3 p.m. Evening at 7 and 9.15

George Fitzmaurice presents
America's Greatest Emotional Actress

MAE MURRY
in
"THE RIGHT TO LOVE"

7 Parts — Extremely Gripping Drama! Lavish Settings! Magnificent Scenes! — 7 Parts

A picture as rich as the East; as warm as women's heart.

Admission: Box Seat $1.50, Dress Circle $1, Stall 60 cts.

Commencing Tomorrow Monday for 3 Nights, at 7 and 9.15

Famous Players Lasky Corp. presents
Beautiful and Charming

MARION DAVIES

7 PARTS

7 PARTS

Scene from the Cosmopolitan Production "BURIED TREASURE" with Marion Davies — A Paramount Picture

in

"BURIED TREASURE"

A powerful, gripping drama of reincarnation—a notorious pirate of the old Spanish Main—a successful search for his buried treasure centuries later—all in one of the most fascinating love stories ever told.

Admission: Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle 50 cts., Stalls 40 cts.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR HOLIDAY MATINEES

Tuesday at 3 p.m. LARRY SEMON COMEDIES 8 reels	Wednesday at 3 p.m. "LAST OF THE MOHICANS" 6 reels
Thursday at 3 p.m. "THE RIGHT TO LOVE" 7 reels	Friday at 3 p.m. "FORBIDDEN FRUITS" 8 reels

ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, February 7th, For 4 Nights
At 7 and 9.15

A Paramount Picture

7 Parts

By Frank R. Adams
Personally Directed
by George D. Baker.

A COSMOPOLITAN PRODUCTION

Not So Fast, Young Man!

There's lot of things must happen before that happy-ever-after moment comes.

With a couple of crooks in the house and a money pirate chasing Dad, society bloods are in for one of the wildest nights that ever struck town.

A romantic bundle of melodramatic thrills, all tied up in a charming love-knot.

With ZENA KEEFE and NORMAN KERRY

Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.50, Dress Circle $1.00, Stalls 60 cts.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

NEW GRILL ROOM

CARNIVAL NIGHT

Thursday, February 7th

SPECIAL DINNER $5 per couvert

at 8.30 p.m.

DANCING UNTIL 3 A.M.

Tables Reserved for Diners Only

Telephone N. 200

The China Press Want Ads
OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

WHY ARE NUMBERS
57-59
Avenue Edward Seventh
So popular?
IT'S—
NEW MAXIM'S CAFE

TEXACO
MOTOR OIL
Easy Pour Can

2 Quart Size
On sale at
St. GEORGE'S GARAGE
Corner Ave. Haig & Bubbling Well Road.
Phones N. E. W.

NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3 1924

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on February 5th, 6th 7th, and 8th, 1924.

Edwin S. Cunningham
American Consul-General.
65159 F 5

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOHN R. HARVEY, Deceased. — Cause No. 2336, Estate No. 524, NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN R. HARVEY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 20, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator.
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.
January 30, 1924.
64943

In the American Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of EDWARD LINKHORST, Deceased. — Estate No. 34, NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD LINKHORST, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 3, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator,
c-o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.
February 3, 1924.
65288

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN HERRICK McMICHAEL, Deceased. — Cause No. 2380, Estate No. 542, NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN HERRICK McMICHAEL, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 3, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES J. DAWE,
Executor,
c-o Frazar & Co.,
36, Jinkee Road,
Shanghai, China.
February 3, 1924.
65291

LOST

Notice is hereby given that 4 Native Bank Orders, dated 29th Day of the 11th Moon in the year of Kwei Hai (癸亥年) issued by Yeh Yuen Bank (治源) at Tientsin, numbered 267 to 270, of Tls. 500, each payable to Messrs. Soey Chang Ziang (瑞昌祥) at the Shanghai Branch Office of the above bank on the 19th Day of the 12 Moon a total sum of Tls. 2,000, has been lost on its way here. The loss has been duly reported to the said Banks to stop payment of same and to the Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin as well as in Shanghai, and these Orders have been declared null and void.

SOEY CHANG ZIANG,
瑞昌祥
Kiangsi.
江西
65277

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

FEBRUARY DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor).

Wednesday, January 30
Thursday, „ 31
Friday, February 1
Saturday, „ 2
Monday, „ 4

Deposits will be in respect of the Loan of 1924, the terms of which will be announced after the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

65141 F 3

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

BAKERY DEPT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

There will be no delivery of Bread on Tuesday the 5th February owing to Chinese New Year Holidays. Customers are requested to place their orders early for Monday delivery. Bread will be delivered as usual on the Wednesday following, The 6th.

65251 F 3

The Maya Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

(In voluntary Liquidation)

In accordance with section 181 (1) of the Companies Ordinance 1911 notice is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of the above named Company will be held on Thursday the 28th day of February 1924 at my offices 44 Szechuen Road at 2.30 p.m.

Creditors who have not already sent in a statement of their Account should do so forthwith and all persons indebted to the Company are requested to send such amounts to the Undersigned.

REGINALD BROWN, A.C.A.
Liquidator.
Shanghai 2nd February 1924.
65292

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE

The Links at Kiangwan will be closed on 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th February.

By Order,
R. HAVES.
Secretary
65293 F 5

THE YELLOW JACKET

will be closed during the Lunar New Year Holidays, February 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, reopening for tiffin, Saturday, February 9th.

65257 F 3

Dr. CHING SAU WAH, DENTIST, begs to announce the removal to more commodious quarters at 101 Broadway, corner of Nanzing Road (opposite Savoy Hotel). Hours 10 to 12 noon. 2 to 7 p.m. and by appointment. Telephone North 1927.

65171 F 28

NOTICE

E. A. KOBZA begs to announce that he has opened a Studio at 34 Nanking Road, 3rd. Floor (opposite Moutrie's), where he will be glad to accept orders for—

Portraits from Life or after Photographs in Oil.
Photographic Portraiture of the highest order.

All knds of Photographic work such as developing, printing, enlarging, etc., executed in the shortest time in the most artistic finishes. Perfect pictures guaranteed. Tel. C. 8334.

65180 F 8

S.S. "PRESIDENT HARRISON" from San Francisco

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

EXAMINATION of ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "President Harrison", will be held at the DOLLAR PAI LIEN CHIEN WHARF on Monday, February 4th, 1924 at 9.30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
65230 F 3

KOMITET POLSKI

Zawiadamia Ze

WALNE ZEBRANIE

Zwiazku Polskiego odbedzie sie w Wtorek 5 go lutego o 4 tej po pol. w lokalu Firmy L. K. Taylor & Co. 77. Szechuen Road.

Wszystkich Czlonkow uprasza sie o przybycie.

ZARZAD

T. Sendzimir, Prezes — S. L. Skowronski, Skarbnik

65263 F 3

NOTICE

From this date Mr. NORMAN. W. BOWLER IS NOT connected with this firm.

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS
Feb. 1 1924.
65294 F 8

LOST

Godown receipt, No. 25730, for 135 bales Tungchow Cotton, marked Heng Zung Kung, (恒順公) stored in X No. 6 Godown, issued by the Loong Mow Godown, Pootung, (隆茂棧房) in name of Kiang Woo Kee, (江扶記) was lost on January 31.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating or accepting the said Receipt, as it has been nullified.

KIANG WOO KEE
65272 F 10

OFFICES TO LET. NO. 1, THE BUND

second floor
Approximately 2700 sq. ft.
Now occupied by the Sun Insurance office
Early occupation.
GROUND FLOOR
Approximately 2100 Sq. Ft.
Now occupied by
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Very suitable for Shipping Co.
Occupation in May
For further particulars apply to:—
ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (N. C.) LTD.
No. 1. The Bund
65158 F 5

Garland Steamship Corporation

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents in China and Hongkong for the Garland S.S. Corporation.

S.S. "William Campion" of this Line is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about 12th February, and will discharge her Inward Cargo at Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf. Co.'s Pootung Wharf.

For further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Ocean Shipping Department
Telephone Central 241

LOST

The following native Orders have been lost and declared null and void:—No. 14027, Taels 56.00, No. 14028, Taels 80.00, No. 14029, Taels 98.80, No. 14030, Taels 99.00, all issued by the Zee Kong Bank, (慈康莊) and due on 28th day of 12th moon.

The said Bank has notified the loss and the public are hereby warned against negotiation or acceptance of the said Orders.

TAI KEE 泰記
四川路鳳凰里
65234 F 3

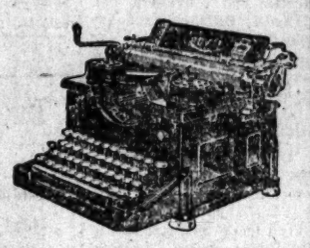
MESSRS. THOMSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, announce that they have this day opened an Office at 4A DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Shanghai, 1st February, 1924.
65222 F 3

REMEMBER THE ROYAL

$205.00 (Special Prices to Schools and Missions)

Sole Agents for CHINA THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO SHANGHAI



JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD

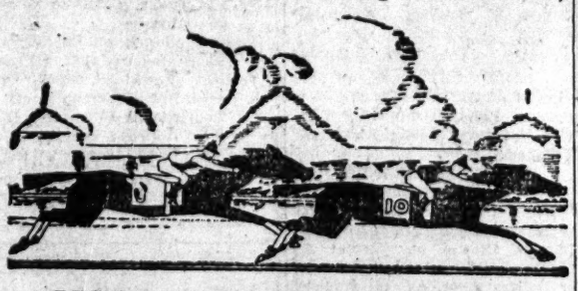
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

PHONE CENTRAL { 70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager } J. H. H. SWART, Acting Manager

The International Recreation Club

(Head Office, 126 Bubbling Well Road)



KIANGWAN RACES

NEW YEAR MEETING, 1924

6th, 7th, 8th and 9th February, 1924

(Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday)

FIRST SADDLING BELL for the first three days will be rung at 11.30 a.m., and for the 4th day at 12.30 p.m. sharp.

ADMISSION TICKETS TO PUBLIC STAND:—For the four days to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at $3.00 each and for single day at $1.00 each.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—6th, 7th and 8th February, at 10.25 a.m., 10.50 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 1.15 p.m.

9th February, at 11.15 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 1.15 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS:—Will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

FOR SALE

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO. OF CHINA, INC.

The undersigned offers for sale the entire plant of the American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc., now located at 120 Robison Road. The plant consists of several excellent buildings, completely equipped foundry and machine shop, with all accessories, ready for immediate operation. Descriptive pamphlet listing all of the assets may be had upon application.

JOHN S. POTTER
Receiver for
American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.
15 Nanking Road. Telephone C 65

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

MATIAS & CO. Importers & Exporters, with head office in Buenos Aires, announce the opening of a branch office in the Glen Line Building, No. 2 Peking Road.

MATIAS & CO.
February 1st, 1924.
6N219 F 3

Leaders of Commerce, Industry and Thought in China

NOW IN THE PRESS.

Subscribers are earnestly invited to forward Photographs to the Publisher, or acquaint him of the hour when the official photographer can call.

Probably many prominent men have been overlooked, for which the Publisher tenders apologies. The oversight can be rectified with pleasure, by a telephone message to Central 657 or 2391, or by a chit, and our representative will call.

Address: GEO. T. LLOYD,
16 Zylstra Building,
Kiangse Road.
65195 F 2

INVEST in YOUR GOOD APPEARANCE

and begin with your hat—it says. No one who expects to succeed nowadays can afford to look shabby.

You can keep your hats looking NEW and fresh always: when they are soiled or out of shape, send them to me to be RENOVATED by Special processes.

Telephone N. 527
LA UNION. Hat Renovators
V. D. Alobog, Mgr.
3206 Haining Road, Near Corner of Chapoo Road

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th February, 1924, on account of China New Year Holidays.

65224 F 8

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day changed our firm name to:—

"THOMSON & CO."

G. H. & N. THOMSON—Chartered Accountants, SHANGHAI

THOMSON BROS. & BELL—Chartered Accountants, HANKOW

THOMSON BROS & STEDMAN-Chartered Accountants, TIENTSIN & PEKING

Shanghai, 1st February, 1924.
65222 F 3

NOTICE

We have appointed Mr. A. J. RICHARDSON manager of our firm.

W. FUNDER & CO.,
Auctioneers, Adjusters, Assessors, etc.
No. 40 A Kiangse Road
1st February 1924.
65232 F 3

Delivery Order No. 1, issued by Columbia Pacific Steamship Co., calling for 625 cases Milk, one case labels, all marked H. P. Co., in diamond, has been lost. The public is warned not to attempt to negotiate same, a new order having been applied for.

Henningsen Produce Company, Ltd.
65094 F.3

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

Chinese Government Railways TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION No. 341

CURTAILMENT OF TRAIN SERVICE, CHINESE (LUNAR) NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

The public is hereby notified that during the Chinese (Lunar) New Year Holidays from the 5th February, 1924, to 9th February, 1924, inclusive, the following trains only will be run:

Express Trains Nos. 1 & 2 between Peking and Pukow
Mail Trains Nos. 3 & 4 between Tientsin and Pukow,
Mixed Trains Nos. 7 & 8 between Tsinanfu and Ilsuchowfu,
Mixed Trains Nos. 9 & 10 between Hsuchowfu and Pukow,
Branch Line Trains Nos. 25 & 26 between Yenchowfu and Tsimingchow,
Branch Line Trains Nos. 31 & 34 between Lincheng and Tsaochuang.

MAIL TRAINS Nos. 3 & 4 call at any stations between Tsinanfu and Tientsin to pick up or set down passengers when required.

GOODS TRAINS to be run when necessary.

Regular Train Service will be resumed on and after the 10th of February, 1924.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, 25th January, 1924. 65090 F 3

Chinese Government Railways KIAOCHOW-TSINAN LINE

TENDER FOR BOILER TUBES, ARCH TUBES AND BOILER FLUES

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Kiaochow Tsinan Railway is hereby inviting tenders for materials mentioned above. All tenders should be marked with the words "TENDER FOR BOILER TUBES, ARCH TUBES AND BOILER FLUES" and should be sealed with sealing wax and addressed to the Managing Director, Kiaochow Tsinan Railway, Tsingtao. All tenders to be received by the Railway Administration not later than noon March 1st, 1924, and opened and publicly read at 3 p.m. of the same day in the Railway Administration Building in the presence of the delegate from the Ministry of Communications. Tenders will then be considered by the Railway and referred to the Ministry of Communications for final approval.

All tenders shall be accompanied by a deposit of NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($900.00) in cash or certified check from a reputable bank acceptable to the Ministry of Communications. This deposit is to be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers after tender or tenders have been selected.

The Railway Administration reserves full right to reject any or all tenders, and to award the contract as a whole or in parts. Further, the Railway Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.

For details, specification and other informations apply to the Materials Department, Kiaochow Tsinan Railway, Tsingtao.

BY ORDER.
64830 F 3

THIS
is to remind you of
YOUR CHANCE
to buy British Made Goods at a price which is less than English Wholesale. Samples for Sale including SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, Gentlemen's HATS, SUITINGS, Ladies' SHOES, COSTUMINGS, Children's DRESSES, ELECTRO PLATE etc., etc.

The Opportunity to secure a Good Bargain
HAS ARRIVED
Sample Sales Department
The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd.
21 Jinkee Road, Ground Floor

PURE MILK AND CREAM
Delivered everywhere in Shanghai from
THE SHANGHAI MILK SUPPLY COMPANY.
454 Avenue Haig Phone West 4067.
Inspection of our dairy is cordially invited.
J. P. SOGAARD, Manager.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

New Year Day (Lunar Calendar)

The Train Service will be suspended on Tuesday, February 5th, with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

"Up" Express leaving Shanghai North at 9.30 hrs.
"Down" Through Express leaving Nanking at 15.50 hrs.
(Both these trains will call at Kunshan.)
"Up" Night Express Train leaving Shanghai North at 23.30 hrs.
"Down" Night Express Train leaving Nanking at 23.00 hrs.
Woosung Down Trains leaving Shanghai North at 9.00 hrs., 13.15 hrs., and 17.30 hrs.
Woosung Up Trains leaving Woosung Forts at 9.40 hrs., 13.55 hrs., and 18.10 hrs.

On Wednesday, February 6th, the following trains only will be run:—

"Up" Express Train leaving Shanghai North at 9.30 hrs.
"Down" Through Express Train leaving Nanking at 15.50 hrs.
"Up" Night Express leaving Shanghai North at 23.30 hrs.
"Down" Night Express leaving Nanking at 23.00 hrs.
"Up" 3rd and 4th Class Train leaving Shanghai North at 9.50 hrs.
"Down" 3rd and 4th Class Train leaving Nanking at 8.10 hrs.
(A First and Second Class coach will be attached to these trains on this day only).
"Up" Fast Train leaving Shanghai North at 12.30 hrs.
"Down" Fast Train leaving Nanking at 11.05 hrs.
"Up" Shanghai-Changchow Local Train leaving Shanghai North at 17.15 hrs.
"Down" Changchow-Shanghai Local Train leaving Changchow at 7.10 hrs.
"Up" Nansiang Local Trains leaving Shanghai North at 7.15 hrs., 12.10 hrs., and 19.35 hrs.
"Down" Nansiang Local Trains leaving Nansiang at 8.15 hrs., 13.00 hrs., and 20.35 hrs.

The full service on Woosung Line except those trains leaving Shanghai North at 23.10 hrs., and leaving Woosung Forts at 23.30 hrs.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
65004

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3 800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office:
58 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Hoilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Samarang
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Singapore
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Hankow	New York	Tavoy
	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every decription of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

浙江實業銀行
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1902
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up ..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman,
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Malacca	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500.000
Reserve Fund	1,750,009

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bleuler,
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money, OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 8 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital .....$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
16 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Sourabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1950

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,560,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ....C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)
Paid Up Capital...$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds...$470,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 115 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd. Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China.
Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Banking Department	Savings Department Foreign Exchange Dept.	Trust Department
Travel Department	Godown Department Safe Deposit Boxes	Credit Department

Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 8050

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commerical Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,828.80

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads, Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615. Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka, Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold,
Credit granted on approved securities,

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

THE *kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—*

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East; that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, FEB. 3, 1924

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at 2 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
11h. 5m.	7ft. 10in.	11h. 27m.	6ft. 9in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
9	50	10	18

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Mon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
5.2 a.m.	3.51 p.m.	6h. 52m.	5h. 37m.	6h. 7m.	6h. 22m.

Mean Barometric Pressure, February 30.29 in. 769.5 mm.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $ 750,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,300,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital :. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,300,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Bale, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Passengers Departing

Per C.N. s.s. Liangchow for Amoy: Mrs. O'Brien Twigg, Mr. and Mrs. Markham, Mr. Fong; for Hongkong: Surg. E. R. Langston.
Per C.N. s.s. Chengtu for Chefoo: Mr. Kitson; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Barnes and infant.
Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Amoy: Messrs. A. A. Carvalho, F. T. Lee, Reid; for Hongkong: Miss L. de Lamartes.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.
The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m. An extra tender with passengers only for Woosung will leave at 11 p.m.
Tuesday, February 5, 1924
The tenders conveying passengers on board the P. and O. s.s. Kashgar, for London, will leave the Customs Jetty at noon and 5 p.m. respectively.

Weather Report

Feb. 1.—The new anticyclone is advancing over our regions. The depression is nearing southern Kiusiu ENE ward. Low area to the W. of the Baiintang Channel. Fresh winter monsoon over the Pechili Gulf and the Yellow Sea. Cyclonic circulation over the Eastern Sea. Unsteady winds with local calms in the South. Cloudy weather in the north: rainy or snowy in our valley; foggy along the southern coast.
Feb. 2.—Cloudy and colder weather, clearing up at sunrise. Rising pressure. WNWly breezes.

Vessels Due

Angers, *Marseilles*	Feb. 3
Anna, *Trieste*	Feb. 3
Antilochus, *New York*	Feb. 4
Bakersfield, *Seattle*	Feb. 3
Benrinnes, *London*	Feb. 8
Chengtu, *Tientsin*	Feb. 11
Chihli, *Swatow*	Feb. 4
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 9
Chungking, *Tientsin*	Feb. 9
City of Pekin, *Los Angeles*	Feb. 4
C. of Manila, *Portland*	Feb. 4
Demodocus, *Liverpool*	Feb. 8
Durban Maru, *Kobe*	Feb. 11
Eelbeck, *Seattle*	Feb. 10
Erle, *Europe*	Feb. 11
E. of Russia, *Hongkong*	Feb. 9
Edmore, *Seattle*	Feb. 6
E. of Australia, *Vancouver*	Feb. 3
Fushimi Maru, *Kobe*	Feb. 8
Glensanda, *London*	Feb. 6
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	Feb. 3
Hemland, *Gothenburg*	Feb. 10
Hakuai Maru, *Yokohama*	Feb. 7
Hakusan Maru, *London*	Feb. 8
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Feb. 4
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Feb. 3
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Feb. 3
Iyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Feb. 3
Kaho, *Wenchow*	Feb. 3
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Feb. 10
Kanchow, *Tsingtao*	Feb. 8
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Feb. 9
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 9
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Feb. 5
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Feb. 3
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Feb. 8
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 3
Kumano Maru, *Osaka*	Feb. 3
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 10
Lushan Maru, *Hongkong*	Feb. 10
Liberator, *New York*	Feb. 4
Lima Maru, *Bombay*	Feb. 9
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
Munsterland, *Hamburg*	Feb. 4
Nanchang, *Swatow*	Feb. 3
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Feb. 10
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	Feb. 10
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	Feb. 7
Niigata Maru, *Yokohama*	Feb. 3
Omi Maru, *Osaka*	Feb. 6
Perim, *Immingham*	Feb. 10
Persia, *Yokohama*	Feb. 5
Pres. Jefferson, *Seattle*	Feb. 7
Pres. Lincoln, *Hongkong*	Feb. 3
Pres. Taft, *S. Francisco*	Feb. 3
Rhineland, *Kobe*	Feb. 11
Rosandra, *Rotterdam*	Feb. 7
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 10
Sungshan Maru, *Hongkong*	Feb. 5
Stuart Dollar, *Manila*	Feb. 5
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Feb. 9
Saarbruecken, *Kobe*	Feb. 3
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 4
Shanghai M. *Nagasaki*	Feb. 4
Shengking, *Hankow*	Feb. 7
Shidzuoka Maru, *Seattle*	Feb. 4
Shinyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Feb. 7
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 6
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Feb. 3
Soudan, *Bombay*	Feb. 7
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 6
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 4
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Feb. 7
Taishun, *Amoy*	Feb. 4
Talthybius, *Dairen*	Feb. 5
Tjibesar, *Batavia*	Feb. 10
Tatung, *Hankow*	Feb. 9
Tjisondari, *Batavia*	Feb. 4
Taurus, *Christiania*	Feb. 8
Tjilliwong, *Batavia*	Feb. 8
Tsukuba Maru, *Yokohama*	Feb. 6
Tsuyama Maru, *Europe*	Feb. 8
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 7
Wenchow, *Hankow*	Feb. 11
Wosang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 5
Waishing, *Hongkong*	Feb. 3
West Cayote, *Portland*	Feb. 6
West Niger, *Portland*	Feb. 4
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Feb. 6
Woosung, *Hankow*	Feb. 8
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Feb. 3
Yatshing, *Hongkong*	Feb. 6
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Feb. 9
Yusang, *Tientsin*	Feb. 6

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. A. Malingon, Chang, Miss E. C. Dieckie, Mr. and Mrs. Y. W. Decker.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Hankow and ports: Capt. W. R. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Raschle.
Per C.N. s.s. Wenchow from Hankow: Mr. Wiley.
Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Hongkong: Dr. Montgomery, Mrs. E. Brown and son, Mrs. H. J. A. Anderson, Mr. Lee.
Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Bishop Barister, Mr. Lockhart Smith.
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru from San Francisco: Messrs. V. L. Fairley, D. Gurevich, Y. Morishita, H. Ohzawa, T. Shiroguchi, J. A. Sargent F. R. Stanley, F. Wilhelm, Mr. and Mrs. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weight.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. S. S. Cogdal, Misses G. E. Metclafe, Stewart, V. C. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Shoemaker.
Per C.N. s.s. Kanchow for Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. D. S. M. Frazer.
Per C.N. s.s. Luchow for Swatow: Mr. H. Holgate; for Canton: Mr. P. C. Inglis.
Per C.N. s.s. Wenchow for Nanking: Mr. B. Chapman.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Messrs. Marques, A. Senedo, F. M. Remedios and party of three, M. van Schaijk, L. Hekking, J. and A. A. Azevedo.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Banks	Closing Quotations
Stock	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,100 B.
Chartered	£19⅝
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$725'
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$232½
Yangtsze	H$26 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$140 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$550
Shipping	
Indo-China Del.	H.$133½
Indo-China Pref.	H.$33½B.
"Shell"	88/9 B.
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 73½ B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 52½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21½ B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$167 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 6½
" Pref.	Tls. 5.35 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 182½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$181 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd,	$50 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 117 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12.40 S.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 113½ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Old 65 B. New 40 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 35
China Sugar	Tls. 270 B.
Green Island	Tls. 37 B.
Langkats	Tls. 32½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 7 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 104 B.
Moutrie	$70
Watson	H.$25 B.
Weeks	Tls. 11 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 6¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.40 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 25
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.95 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.07½B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 2
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14
Kali Glideks	Tls. 4.90 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 12
Karan	Tls. 6
Kedah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14
Padang	Tls. 6½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.15 B.
Permata	Tls. 2.60 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 1.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4.35 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8¾ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls 3¼
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 67½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.70
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.20 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 166 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 46 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 74 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 140

S. Sellers, Sa. Saled, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations

Shanghai, February 2, 1924

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 8% Debs. 1921 $110.50
S.M.C. 6% 1923 Debs. Tls. 99.00
Langkats Comb. Tls. 33.50 March
Langkats Comb. Tls. 34.00 March
Oriental Cotton Tls. 5.10
Batu Anams Tls. 0.96
Bukits Tls. 1.10
Chemors Tls. 1.07½

Money Exchange

Shanghai, February 2, 1924

Mex. Dollar market rate 71.8375
Native Interest 12
Copper Cash 250.000
Shanghai Gold Bar 318
Bar Silver 33⅛
Bank rate of Discount 4%
Paris on London 91.7
New York on London 432
London:
Telegraphic Transfer .. 3/3
Demand 3/3⅛
New York:
Telegraphic Transfer .. 70¾
Demand 71

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T. 3/3
London Demand 3/3⅛
London 4 m-s. 3/3¼
India T.T. 226½
France T.T. 1480
America T.T. 70
Hongkong T.T. 72¼
Japan T.T. 65¼
Batavia T.T. 198½
Straits T.T. 72½

BANKS BUYING RATES

London 4 m-s. Credits ... 3/5
London 4 m-s. Docts 3/5¼
London 6 m-s. Credits.... 3/5½
London 6 m-s. Docts ..... —
France 4 m-s. 1560
America 4 m-s. L/c. 73½
Docs. 74

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 72½=Tls. 138.65
@ exch. 72.1=Mex. $192.30
Sovereign: Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 4d.=Tls. 6.00
@ exch. 72.1=Mex. $8.32

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.44 @ 3/3⅝ £1
Hk. Tls. 1.24 @ 72½ Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 1370½ Fr. 15.27
Hk. Tls. 1 @ — Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 66⅜ Yen 1.68
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 230½ Rupees 2.57
Hk. Tls. 1 @ — Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 16.40 Ital. Lire 18.27

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 70¾
Demand buying on America 72⅛
Demand selling on London 3/3½
Demand buying on London 3/4

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.95=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.00=1 Tael
It. Lire 10.20=1 Yen

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 575,000 .... Taels 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.03

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association
Business Done

Shanghai, February 2, 1924
UNOFFICIAL
Ziangbes Tls. 3.25
Senawangs Tls. 1.00

Rubber Output

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	25,000	
Anglo Dutch	60,000	64,000
Anglo-Java	183,000	184,000
Batu Anam	8,200	
Brkit Toh Alang	26,600	
Bute	18,800	
Chempedak	16,700	
Chemor United	25,800	
Cheng	15,700	
Consolidated	58,552	
Dominion	27,928	
Gula Kalumpong	85,000	
Java Consolidated	72,000	68,30
Kapala Island	—	—
Kapaang	12,597	
Karan	6,858	
Kota Bahroe	29,933	
Kroewoek	59,000	59,000
Langkat	92,500	
New Amherst	9,236	
Padang	20,000	
Permata	8,573	
Repah	20,200	
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	10,800	
See Kee	12,000	
Shanghai Kedah	23,680	
Shanghai Kelantan	*6,800	
Shanghai Malay	21,439	
Senawang	21,700	
Shanghai-Seremban	15,900	
Shanghai-Pahang	12,204	
Shanghai Klebang	8,500	
Shanghai Sumatra	61,102	
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	19,773	
Tebong	72,000	
Taiping	8,399	
Tenah Merah	21,800	
Ziangbe	46,200	67,500

*17 days lapping.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Canadian Freighter ..Jan. 11
Tenyo Maru .....Jan. 13
Stanley Dollar .....Jan. 13
President Wilson ....Jan. 17
Korea Maru .....Jan. 28
Shabonee .....Feb. 2

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia .....Jan. 13

FOR SEATTLE

President Grant .....Jan. 10
Kaga Maru .....Jan. 12
Manila Maru .....Jan. 14
President Madison ....Jan. 26
Eldridge .....Jan. 21
President McKinley ..Feb. 1
Alabama Maru .....Feb. 2

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Erviken .....Jan. 4
Elkridge .....Jan. 15
Wawalona .....Jan. 22
Hannawa .....Jan. 23
Dewey .....Jan. 30
Montague .....Feb. 2
Storviken .....Feb. 2

COOSBAG, ORE.

Rio Azul .....Jan. 9

FOR NEW YORK

Gaelic Prince .....Jan. 3
Havre Maru .....Jan. 6
Franconia .....Jan. 10
Peleus .....Jan. 11
Narbo .....Jan. 14
Langton Hall .....Jan. 18
Kendal Castle .....Jan. 21
Edgefield .....Jan. 22
Hanover .....Jan. 24
Hambury Maru .....Jan. 25
Gothic Prince .....Jan. 28
President Harrison ..Feb. 1

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Telemachus .....Jan. 2
Patroclus .....Jan. 3
Menelaus .....Jan. 7
Diomed .....Jan. 7
Khiva .....Jan. 8
Sandon Hall .....Jan. 10
Hakone Maru .....Jan. 12
Laomedon .....Jan. 15
Titan .....Jan. 15
Glentara .....Jan. 16
Macedonia .....Jan. 23
Lycaon .....Jan. 24
City of Cambridge ....Jan. 25
Suwa Maru .....Jan. 26
Tottori Maru .....Jan. 28
Hyson .....Jan. 30

FOR BARCELONIA

Isla de Panay .....Jan. 24

FOR HAMBURG

Pruessen .....Jan. 7
Hindenburg .....Jan. 15
Tsuruga Maru .....Jan. 17
Schlesien .....Jan. 27
Emil Kirdorf .....Feb. 1

FOR COPENHAGEN

Malaya .....Jan. 18
Annam .....Jan. 26

FOR MARSEILLES

Paul Lecat .....Jan. 4
Andre Lebon .....Jan. 18
Amboise .....Feb. 1

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess D'Aosta .....Jan. 1

FOR INDIA

Japan .....Jan. 15
Sicilia .....Jan. 16
Moji Maru .....Jan. 24
Kutsang .....Jan. 26

FOR LAURA OCEAN ISLAND

Emlynian .....Feb. 1

Steamers Departed

February 1

Times for Chinwangtao

February 2

Loongwo for Hankow
Ngankin for Hankow
Changon for Hankow
Kianghsin for Hankow
Shinon for Chinwangtao
Montague for Portland
Kanchow for Tsingtao
Chohei Maru for Dairen
Liangchow for A. H. Canton
Yamashiro Maru for Japan
Saikio Maru for T. Dairen
Shenglee for Tsingtao
Fukuken Maru for T. Dairen
Luchow for S. H. Canton
Proteus for Kagoshima
Cordelia for Chinkiang
Alabama Maru for U. S. A.
Shabonee for S. Francisco
Patriot for Chinwangtao
Bertram Rickmers for Kobe
Yoshida Maru 1 for Dairen
Hakushin Maru for Dairen
Siberia Maru for Hongkong
Yungshin for Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

Pattison Trial Begins In U. S. Court Tomorrow

Alfred P. Pattison, said to be the son of a wealthy New Orleans importer and exporter, will go on trial in the United States Court for China before Judge Charles S. Lobingier tomorrow on a charge of embezzling Tls. 10,000 from a Chinese compradore with the firm of Pattison & Company in Tientsin. He was held for trial after a preliminary hearing before American Consul-General in Tientsin.

In the absence of U. S. District Attorney Leonard G. Husar, who leaves tomorrow for Manila, Pattison will be prosecuted by Major C. P. Holcomb and Mr. R. T. Evans of Tientsin, who prosecuted the case in the Consular Court.

Big Morphia Seizure Effected In Peking

Peking, Jan. 29.—A new scandal regarding narcotics in Peking, this one in connection with the seizure of $43,000 worth of morphia on the premises of a Chinese chemist's shop outside Chienmen is alleged by the Shun Tien Shih Pao. The charge is made that a few days ago Chinese detectives made the seizure, amounting to 180 pounds, and carried it away to the yamen of a certain Chinese official, at the same time taking into custody the manager of the dispensary.

The manager was turned over to one of the local courts but refused to divulge where he got the morphia, being released the same evening by instructions of the official to whose house the drug had been taken. Later the police claim, according to the Shun Tien Shih Pao, to have intercepted a telegram from the dispensary manager to Chinese friends in Shanghai in which the manager said he had paid $50,000 for his liberty and the return of the morphia and asking for financial help. This telegram is said to have been reported to the President who became angry, proposing to dismiss the official occupying the yamen in question and it is also alleged that this official, on being apprised of his dangerous position, has sought to bribe four members of the Presidential Palace to induce them to use their influence with Tsao Kun to let the briber save his job.

This is as far as the article goes. It is known that there has been a great shipment of smuggled morphia into Peking lately, most of it coming from Macao and some of it selling at a ridiculously low price, everything considered —$400 a pound.

MORTON HOSPITAL
Special Attention to Surgical Diagnosis, Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.
1055 PINE STREET, San Francisco Cal. U.S. A.

Honolulu Military Academy
U. S. Army Supervision

Advantages equal those of the best mainland institutions. Preparatory and High School accredited courses. Preparation for West Point, Annapolis and University.

100 Cadets—10 Resident officers
Individual Attention

Cadets (aged from 8 to 20 years) drawn from U. S. Army and Navy, and the American residents of Hawaii and the Orient.

Fees per annum $750, including uniforms, books and vacation expenses.

Cadets admitted at any time at proportional charge. Next semester February-June, 1924.
Correspondence invited by:
COL. L. G. BLACKMAN
President, Honolulu Military Academy
Write for catalog or obtain from office of this newspaper.

Carpets & Rugs
All Carpets and Rugs made in Tientsin and Shanghai, guaranteed to be unsurpassed quality. Colours and new designs are the finest Chinese Vegetable dyes used. Call at our showroom and be convinced.
Yee Chong Hung Rug Co.
P372 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 6896

Premier Exhorts Provinces Return To Frugal Way

Peking, Jan. 28.—Premier Sun Pao-chi, in a circular telegram sent throughout the country declares that there must be an immediate return to frugal ways of living, adoption of honest policies and a serious attempt to put the Nation right if the worst consequences are to be avoided.

The Premier declares that he is not seeking power nor great honor by taking office but is hoping to get the people back to normal ways. Official extravagance has led to extravagance among the people. He says he has been in Government service thirty years and while he believes he is as deserving as others of good treatment, he is willing to have the plainest necessities if there can be a change in the Nation's habits.

The Premier said he believed his colleagues to be men of noble aims and willing to join with him in this effort. He calls on all officials and leaders in the Capital and out of it, to take the lead in bringing a return of honesty and thrift.

While it has long been a custom for officials to recommend their close relatives and friends for high positions, that custom must now be abandoned and the Premier declares that he will pay no heed to such requests.

By following the old custom, the Premier says he would be subjecting himself to just criticism. He desires to have Government procedure smoothed and declares his willingness to have all the Government's acts made public.

In closing the Premier said he was serving no political party or faction but desired that the people should know the true conditions and know also how to meet them.

THE CASE OF MR. TURNER
A Victim Of Ptomain Poisoning

Fortunately, unlike so many other victims of ptomain poisoning, Mr. Frank W. Turner did not die. But the results of his misfortune were serious enough. Interviewed at his home, 84 Allen Place, Hartford, Conn., Mr. Turner said:—

"For two months after ptomain poisoning had imperilled my life my system did not recover although I had medical treatment. My stomach would not digest food and I was often so dizzy that I almost staggered when I walked. I was constipated and suffered from flatulency and palpitation of the heart. Pains and sour risings troubled me after eating. I had no strength and felt weak all over.

"I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills years before with good results and thought that they might help this condition, so I tried them. Soon I noticed that my stomach was better and the gas spells less frequent. My heart stopped bothering me. All the disagreeable symptoms disappeared. Now I feel good all the time."

No matter where you go, in America, Europe, Africa, Australia or Asia, you will hear the same thing about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they are splendid as a remedy for stomach troubles and all maladies arising from impure watery blood or weak nerves. Your chemist sells them, or post free, $7.50 per bottle, $8.00 per six bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

Dealers Strike Against Smoke Tax In Ichang

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Jan. 29.—The injury of cigarette tax to business is especially heavy at Ichang, as the Cigarettes Stamp Bureau has often imposed heavy pecuniary penalty on disobedient or ignorant dealers. They have now found that they could no longer suffer the constant interference of the Bureau, and have declared a strike against the Bureau. Some of the cigarette workmen have also joined it, and the whole market has been badly affected. The Chamber of Commerce has also intervened.

CORSETS
Genuine French make, Glove Fitting, Flexible, Harmless to the Wearer
JUST RECEIVED
New models in Evening and Day Corsets.
Corset Belts for Sports, etc.
Sizes 21 to 41
Call
MADAME BENOIST
15 Nanking Road 3rd Floor

The China Press want ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

TEXACO MOTOR OIL
Easy Pour Can

2 Quart Size
On sale at
SINZA GARAGE
32 Medhurst Road.
Phone W. 1612

THE CHINA ARTS TRADING CO.
Manufacturers and Exporters of
Mah Jong Sets, Excellent Lacquer Mah Jong Boxes and Racks to Match
Carved Wooden Wares and other Chinese Dominoes
Wholesale and Retail at most Moderate Price
88 Szechuen Road, opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Come and Inspect our Bath Towels and Bath Robes.
Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.
P425, Nanking Road. SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD. Telephone C. 7485.
59171

SAY DAH COAL CO.,
951-58, Markham Park, Shanghai
Tele. W. 1178
BEST SCREENED HOUSEHOLD COAL

Hongay Coal (Special For Salamandre Stoves	$25.00 per ton
Hongay Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	$24.00 per ton
Honan Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	$19.00 per ton
Luaking Coal Anthracite (Screened) Hard	$18.00 per ton
Steam Hard Coal (Nuts)	$17.50 per ton
House Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$20.00 per ton
House Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$17.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Mix)	$13.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Dust)	$11.00 per ton
Fire Wood (Large) 40 bundles	$1.00
Charcoal (Large) one basket	$ 0.60

With a view to showing our appreciation to all of our patrons, our prices quoted above are comparatively lower than the market. In case any of our patrons is in need of a big quantity of any kind of coal of the above-mentioned varieties, kindly write or phone us, so that we will be able to despatch our man over for negotiation

Steamers Arrived

February 2

Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo
Taiyo Maru from Chinwangtao
U.S.S. Pensagola from Cruise
Siberia Maru from S. Francisco
Iwatesan Maru from Japan
City of Glasgow from Europe
Shikotan Maru from Japan
Rokko Maru from Japan
Luenho from Hankow
Siangyang Maru from Hankow
Tungchow from Hongkong
Chuentiao from Cruise

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION AND THE NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN CHINA
By JAMES B. WEBSTER, Ph. D.,
Shanghai College, China.
Price $5.50, Postage 13 cents.

SEAPORTS OF THE FAR EAST
Compiled & Edited by
ALLISTER MACMILLAN, F.R.G.S., 1923.
SHANGHAI MERCURY (21/1/24): "The book should have a tremendous sale, as it will be of immense value to all consular officials, business men, educationalists etc., containing as it does historical and descriptive as well as commercial and industrial facts, figures and resources. We have much pleasure in recommending it."
Price $45.00 Mexican
(Special reduction to Educational Institutions and Libraries)
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"And you can be just as sure it will help **YOUR** nerves"

The man who feels his grip slipping finds a welcome way back to better health through the remarkable powers of Sanatogen. It gives him back that old-time endurance of youth when no effort seemed too much. Try it yourself.

More than 24,000 practising physicians advice you so. They know what it will do for you because they have tried it out. Statesmen, authors, business men and many thousands of others use it regularly.

Read what an Admiral says:
"Some time ago my physician recommended Sanatogen to be used in my family. After giving it a fair trial, I am thoroughly convinced it is most excellent for the nerves and an invigorating food tonic."
(*Signed*) **C. H. STOCKTON,**
Rear-Admiral U.S. Navy and President of George Washington University.
Get Sanatogen from your chemist to-day.
SANATOGEN
The True Tonic Food
Sole Agents for China
Melchers China Corporation

Obituary

MR. JOHN FOWLER

John Fowler, member of the United States diplomatic forces in the Orient for many years, died Saturday evening in the Winchester Hospital, Winchester, Mass., says the New York Times of December 31. Mr. Fowler had been removed to the hospital several days previously as the result of a fall which he suffered while staying at the home of his son, Marcus C. Fowler, at 8 Chestnut Street, Winchester. Mr. Fowler was 65 years of age and for the last few years has been almost blind. His hearing failed him during his service in China as the result of severe strain during the trial of an American marine charged with murdering a Chinese girl in Shantung.

Mr. Fowler had been in the Government service for thirty-six years, having entered at the Naval Rendezovus, Washington, in 1879, and occupied many positions until his retirement in 1915. He was a close friend of Henry Cabot Lodge in his youth and at various times acted as clerk to the Secretary of the Navy and to Grover Cleveland during his first term as President. He was appointed United States Consul at Ningpo, China, in 1890, where he remained until 1896, when he took up the position of Consul in Chefoo, which he held until 1912.

Mr. Fowler at his own expense chartered and operated two steamers which rescued from the interior of the Province of Shantung several hundred foreigners whose lives had been imperiled by the Boxer uprising. President McKinley included praise of Mr. Fowler for this act in his message to Congress in 1900. In addition, the foreign community of Chefoo presented him with a silver punch bowl for the assistance rendered to them. He was decorated by the Emperors of both China and Japan and received the thanks of the Russian, Japanese, Chinese, English and Canadian Governments for the aid which he had given to the citizens of those countries during the years of his Consulship in Chefoo.

Mr. Fowler was born in Boston and was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy with the class of 1879. He married Miss Lydia Marie Lourjero in Ningpo in 1891 while he was Consul in that city, but his wife died during the Boxer rebellion in 1901. He is survived by his son, Marcus C. Fowler.

He held the position of Consul General in China for a time and his last diplomatic appointment was that of Consul at Rimouski, Canada, from which he resigned in 1915. He has written extensively on Oriental subjects and was a member of the American Political Science Association, American Society of International Law and the Army and Navy Union. He also played an important part in the reorganization of the diplomatic service in the Orient. One of his closest friends was the late Rear Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans.

The China Press want ads Office: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

Carlton LIMITED.

PROGRAMME From Sun., Feb. 3rd

Sunday, February 3rd.
SPECIAL TEA DANCE, 5 to 7
No admission charge. Service a La Carte

Monday, February 4th.
The Management begs to announce that the Carlton will be closed to the Public on Monday evening, the Premises having been reserved for a Private Banquet.

Tuesday, February 5th.
TEA DANCE IN BALL ROOM and special DINNER DANCE

Wednesday, February 6th.
Tea Dance from 5 to 7
CARNIVAL NIGHT

Thursday, February 7th.
Tea Dance from 5 to 7
SOUVENIR NIGHT, DINING ROOM
BOXING CONTEST, BALL ROOM.

Friday, February 8th.
Tea Dance from 5 to 7
BALLOON NIGHT

Saturday, February, 9th.
Tea Dance from 5 to 7
SPECIAL DINNER DE LUXE

VICTORIA THEATRE

On Tuesday, February 5th to 10th

TAKES PRIDE IN OFFERING

Not One Dissenting Voice Among the New York Critics

NEW YORK MORNING WORLD: "The audience was absorbed in the wonderful story of her history and education."

NEW YORK SUN: "It was all interesting." Technique is excellent.

NEW YORK TIMES: "A succession of WONDERS. Its success is remarkable."

N. Y. AMERICAN: "The picture is alive with romance. Splendidly and almost faultlessly done."

N. Y. TRIBUNE: "One of the most remarkable pieces of acting we have ever seen." HARRIETT UNDERHILL.

NEW YORK HERALD: "Spectators were fascinated."

N. Y. EVENING TELEGRAM: "Strikes a new note in motion pictures."

Mr George Kleine PRESENTS
The 8th Wonder of the World
HELEN KELLER
in the Photo Play Beautiful
DELIVERANCE
DIRECT FROM HER GREAT TRIUMPH AT THE LYRIC THEATRE NEW YORK CITY
Directed By GEORGE FOSTER PLATT

NEW YORK EVENING MAIL: "A picture that will live long after photo-plays of twenty years hence have passed and are forgotten." BURNS MANTLE.

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD: "The audience expected a wonderful performance. The screen showing outdistanced all claims made for it."

NEW YORK EVENING SUN: "'Deliverance' cannot be praised too highly."

NEW YORK GLOBE: "Far more absorbing than any love story."

N. Y. MORNING TELEGRAPH: "One of the most remarkable stories ever told upon the screen."

NEW YORK REVIEW: "Not only was nothing like it ever seen before, but no such ever can be made again."

MOTION PICTURE NEWS: "She conquered her first night audience. Rounds of applause greeted each act as it ended."

SPECIAL MUSIC by AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Admission $1.50 and $1.00 *Coupons Accepted*

MATINEES:

On Wednesday, February 6 at 3.15 p.m.
MAX LINDER in "BE MY WIFE"

On Thursday, February 7 at 3.15 p.m.
LEW CODY in "BELOVED CHEATER"

On Friday, February 8 at 3.15 p.m.
OWEN MOORE in "CHICKEN IN THE CASE"

On Saturday and Sunday, February 9 and 10 at 3.15 p.m.
HELEN KELLER in "DELIVERANCE"

By REQUEST on Sunday, February 10 at 5.30 p.m.
PEARL WHITE in "BEYOND PRICE"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
OPEN UNTIL
THREE A.M.

A REVELATION FOR SHANGHAI

NOW APPEARING NIGHTLY

ABDUL MEDJID PASHA'S
HAREM
AT
THE CREST

231 AVENUE HAIG

INTRODUCING:

The Interior of a Turkish Harem with all the Inmates in Original Costumes as worn in a Sultan's Harem on Festival Days

2 BALLETS NIGHTLY 2

THE ODALSIQUES BALLET
AND
BAYADERES' BALLET

Executed by Four of the Young Harem Maiden's
(Fatima, Zaira, Katifa and Aisha)

COME AND FOX TROT IN THE HAREM

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
OPEN UNTIL
THREE A.M.

Notice:—Seating capacity being limited, the public is requested to make their Reservations early, Phone W. 937

PRES. LINCOLN TAKES MAIL FOR U.S. TOMORROW

President Taft And Empress Liner Arrive This Morning

Taking mail for the United States, the Pacific Mail liner President Lincoln will leave Shanghai for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and mail closes at 9 p.m. today. The Lincoln arrives in Shanghai from Hongkong at noon today, and docks at the China Merchants Lower Wharf.

Two trans-Pacific liners are arriving from America, and the French Mail boat Angers is due from Marseilles this morning. The President Taft, with 282 sacks of mail, a full passenger list, silver bars and 2,600 tons of general cargo for this port, will arrive from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports at 11 o'clock this morning, and docks at the China Merchants Central Wharf. The liner is to sail for Hongkong and Manila at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Empress of Australia arrives at Woosung from Vancouver late this morning, and leaves for Hongkong tomorrow morning. The tender bringing incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty around 1:30 p.m., and the dispatch tender will leave at 5:30 p.m. today. For the convenience of passengers, an extra tender with passengers only for Woosung will leave at 11 o'clock tonight.

Bringing the European mail of December 28, the Angers will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf at 11 o'clock this morning. The P. and O. boat Karmala, which arrived from London and docked at the Hongkew Wharf last Wednesday, will sail for Moji and Kobe at 8 o'clock this morning.

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets Not Obligatory

Washington, Jan. 21.—The supreme court today set aside the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring the railroads to issue interchangeable mileage tickets.

U. S. Agriculture Expert Here With Wheat Samples

Of great interest to importers and millers of American wheat will be the announcement of the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. B. W. Whitlock, representing the Bureau of Federal Grain Supervision, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Whitlock represents the Pacific Coast headquarters of the Bureau, located at Portland Oregon. One of the services of this Bureau is the inspection of all American grain exported from the Pacific Coast, and Mr. Whitlock is here to go thoroughly into the matter of the wants and requirements of this market.

During his stay he hopes to be able to thoroughly explain to importers and millers here all matters relating to grain standards of the United States, and to clear up any misunderstandings with reference thereto.

Mr. Whitlock is making his headquarters at the office of the American Commercial Attache, in the Robert Dollar Building, where he has samples of various wheat grades, and full information with reference to inspection and handling methods at point of shipment.

U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, Feb. 4, 1924, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 2382, U. S. v. A. P. Pattison. Motion to release defendant on his own recognizance. U. S. District Attorney.

Cause No. 2043, In re Charles L. Coltman's Will. Motion on objection of creditor to report of executrix. Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc. On demurrer. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

HEARING

Monday, Feb. 4, 1924, 9:30 a.m.

Cause No. 1506, The Fur and Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.; R. T. Evans; Shoop and Chalaire.

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

SIX DIE IN TSINGTAO FIRE

Tsingtao, Jan. 28.—In a disastrous fire here Saturday in the heart of the business district just off Shantung Road, a large meat and provisions shop was totally destroyed and six people lost their lives. Nineteen were injured, all in jumping from the second storey to the street, the stairway being cut off by the flames. Arms and legs were broken but the jumpers saved their lives with the exception of two who suffered broken necks, dying shortly afterwards. Four were burned to death.

The fire broke out early Saturday morning shortly after midnight and soon the entire second floor, occupied by several native families, was aflame. The fire department responded promptly but found the water in the hydrants frozen and it was an hour later before the firemen had a stream playing on the flames. The shrieks of those who were ablaze mingled with the groans of those who broke arms and legs in jumping. The latter were removed to hospitals. The fire started in the kitchen during the preparation of a midnight meal.

TEXACO MOTOR OIL
Easy Pour Can

2 Quart Size
On sale at
TAYLOR GARAGE
845 Ave. Edward VII.
Phone W. 3499.
1-2 Astor Road.
Phone N. 948.

PARISIEN

Monday—Tuesday until 3 a.m.
Tuesday—Wednesday until 3 a.m.
Wednesday—Thursday until 3 a.m.

PRESENTS

1924 PARISIEN FOLLIES

OPEN TILL 3 A.M.

A SCENE FROM THE PALACE OF NERO, EMPEROR OF ROME

BACHANALIA

OR THE CAROUSE OF THE ROMANS.

THE MOST ELABORATE PRODUCTION IN ANY CAFE IN THE FAR EAST
(*BEAUTY, GRACE AND TALENT COMBINED*)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

CATHRYN

FAMOUS DANCER FROM THE ORPHEUM CIRCUIT, U.S.A.
WILL PERFORM SOLOS

Balloons! Confetti! Serpentine! Noise makers!

IN LARGE QUANTITIES WE BE DISTRIBUTED FREELY TO ALL!

DINE and DANCE with THE PARISIEN DANCE ORCHESTRA

PARISIEN

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TO-NIGHT
Sunday and Monday
February
3rd and 4th
At 9.15 p.m.

It is a Story of Three Wishes
WEALTH, FAME and LOVE

Sally Marrio (Miss Pearl White) though married, wishes to be the wife of a millionaire, she wishes to be a famous woman, and, lastly, she wishes to have baby arms around her neck.

William Fox presents
PEARL WHITE in BEYOND PRICE

MATINEES

On Sunday, February 3rd at 3.15 p.m.
PEARL WHITE in "Beyond Price"

On Tuesday, February 5th at 3.15 p.m.
OWEN MOORE in "Chicken in the Case"

On Wednesday, February 6th at 3.15 p.m.
MAX LINDER in "Be My Wife"

On Thursday, February 7th at 3.15 p.m.
BRYANT WASHBURN in "It Pays to Advertise"

On Friday, February 8th at 3.15 p.m.
Wm. S. HART in "Money Corral"

Book Your Seats Early at Robinson Piano Co.

APOLLO THEATRE

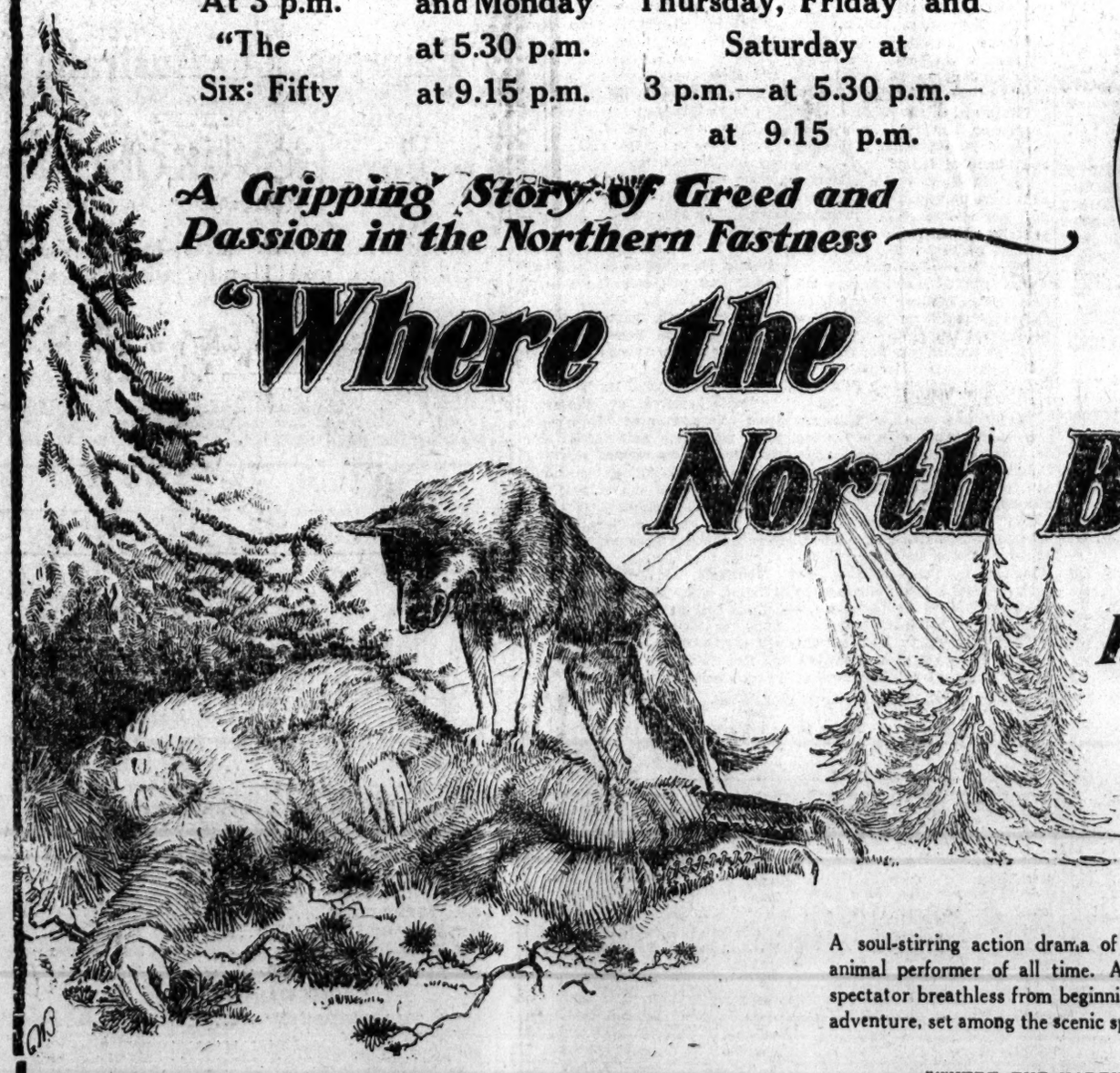
To-day At 3 p.m. "The Six: Fifty

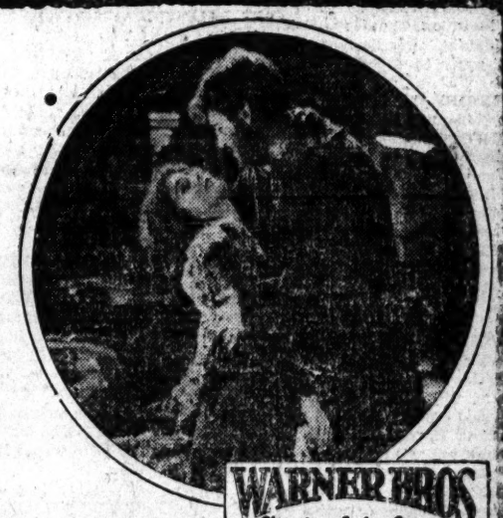
To-day and Monday at 5.30 p.m. at 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 3 p.m.—at 5.30 p.m.—at 9.15 p.m.

A Gripping Story of Greed and Passion in the Northern Fastness

"Where the North Begins"





WARNER BROS. Classic of the Screen

FEATURING
RIN-TIN-TIN
THE DOG WONDER
DIRECTED BY
CHET FRANKLIN
A HARRY RAPF PRODUCTION
STORY BY HAL MYTON

A soul-stirring action drama of the Far North, featuring the greatest animal performer of all time. A tense, dramatic picture that holds the spectator breathless from beginning to end with its story of love, hate and adventure, set among the scenic splendors of rugged, snow-covered Alaska.

Rin-Tin-Tin is practically the whole show, and at times his intelligence is almost uncanny. This dog's acting is marvelous in its naturalness, and the scenes where he springs at the "heavy" and tears him off a horse traveling at tremendous speed provide a big thrill. M. P. W.

Mr. and Mrs. Public,

During my last trip through America I was very fortunate to secure the film "WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS," featuring RIN-TIN-TIN, the most wonderful dog Hero the world has ever seen.

"WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS" is the greatest film of its kind. It is, as another exhibitor says, "A little better than the best." It will go straight to your heart and will appeal to all that is best in you. It is packing the best houses in America and it is a Film that all Lovers of Animals and perfect Pictures will see again and again.

"WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS" was released in America in the end of August, 1923, and I made arrangements to have it shipped here as soon as possible, and it gives me the keenest pleasure to be able to announce that it will be presented at the APOLLO THEATRE during the week beginning SUNDAY, February 3rd.

Frankly, words fail me when I attempt to describe "WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS" and the splendid performance of RIN-TIN-TIN. I can only say that you will enjoy it more, and will agree with me that it is the best and most appealing photoplay of all shown during the past year.

Sincerely Yours

S. HERTZBERG.

Admission: At 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. 70 cts. and $1.20 Children Half Price. At 9.15 p.m. $1.00 and $ 2.00

VICTORIA THEATRE

WITH PLEASURE OFFERS
A FULL-JOY PROGRAMME ::
On Sun. and Mon.,
Feb. 3rd and 4th
"ANIMALS ACTING AS MEN"

A SUPER-FEATURE ACTED BY ANIMALS ONLY.
IT'S THE PLEASING SURPRISE OF THE CENTURY.

Admission: $1.50 & $1.00
COUPONS ACCEPTED

MATINEES
On Sun., Feb. 3rd, at 3.15 & 5.30 p.m.
"ANIMALS- - - as MEN"

COMMENCING on February, 5th
George Kleine's Wonderful Super-Production
HELEN KELLER
IN
"DELIVERANCE"

The GREAT, EPOCH-MAKING, UNFORGETTABLE drama of human struggle, revealing the LIFE and ACHIEVEMENTS of HELEN KELLER the great American poetess.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, February 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: C 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain will leave on Monday,, Feb. 4, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: C. 241, Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYU, Capt. Johannssen, will leave on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, February 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and passinger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Thursday, Feb. 7, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Friday, February 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Te. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—Th Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, February 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, February 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN HANGTSEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Saturday, Feb. 8 at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. SIBERIA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. M. Otani, will be dispatched on Saturday, February 2, 1924. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2.30 p.m. For passage, apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229 & 3230.

HONGKONG.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, s.s. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA will leave Woosung on Sunday, February 3. The tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty for Woosung with Passengers and Mail at 5:30 p.m. For further particulars, apply to the Agent, Hongkong Bank Building, 12 Bund. Phone C. 5581.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the str. KAIPING on February 4, 1924. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund, Tel. Central 317.

For Japan Ports

KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—The Hugo Stinnes-Linien steamer ALBERT VOGLER will be despatched for above ports on or about the 20th February. For further particulars as to passage apply to the HUGO STINNES-LINIEN, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58, Kiangse Road. Phone C. 6556.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON, HAMBURG, BREMEN, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via PORTS.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo Steamer CELEBES MARU, 15,000 tons, Captain J. Kurimura, will be despatched from O.S.K. Buoy on February 3, at ——— For Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. SHINYO MARU, Captain M. Jin, will be despatched on Friday, February 8. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 9 a.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, PORTS SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer SCHEER, Captain Brahms, 13,000 tons, will be despatched for above ports on/or about the 5th of March. For further particulars as to freight apply to the HUGO STINNES-LINIEN, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Kiangse Road. Phone C. 6556.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Woosung is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Amoy for Swatow on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Amoy on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi was to leave Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Wenchow yesterday and is due in Shanghai today.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tsingtao next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning, and docks at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen on Tuesday at noon.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on January 15, was expected to leave Singapore on January 26, and arrives in Shanghai via Hongkong about Feb. 7.

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta on January 24, and is due in Shanghai via ports about Feb. 18.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and docks at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf.

N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and docks at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Kyber left London at 2 p.m. on January 13 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about February 26.

The Norwegian, Africa, and Australia Line s.s. Taurus, from Christiania via ports, left Singapore on January 26, and is expected in Shanghai about Feb. 8.

The P. and O. s.s. Naldera, from London on January 4, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor will leave Shanghai for London via ports late this morning, and the tender with passengers for the vessel is to leave the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock.

The N.D.L. s.s. Aachen left Colombo on January 27 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on February 13.

The P. and O. s.s. Perim is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight on February 7.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala arrived in Shanghai from London on Wednesday and docked at the Hongkew Wharf. The liner will sail for Moji and Kobe at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus left Singapore on January 30, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on February 8.

The P. and O. s.s. China was to leave London on Friday and arrives in Shanghai about March 11.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar arrived in Shanghai from Kobe last Friday and will sail for London via ports next Tuesday. The tender conveying passengers for the vessel will leav the Customs jetty at noon and 5 p.m. Tuesday, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter alongside the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Th M.M. s.s. Angers, from Marseilles on December 28 with mail, left Hongkong on Tursday afternoon and is due in Shanghai at 11 o'clock this morning docking at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf.

The P. and O. s.s. Padua, from London on Jan. 9, is expected to leave Colombo on Feb. 11 for Shanghai and ports.

The Glen Line s.s. Gelnsanda, from London, left Hongkong on Friday afternoon, and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday morning, docking at the China Merchants Lower Wharf.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Talthybius left Dairen on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Tsingtao next Tuesday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Cayote is due in Shanghai from Portland on Wednesday and sails for the same port on Feb. 9.

The Pacific Mail s.s. Liberator is expected to arrive in Shanghai from New York via ports tomorrow on Tuesday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson, from Seattle on January 21, should arrive at Yokohama yesterday and is expected in Shanghai on February 7.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant was due to leave Seattle yesterday and arrives in Shanghai via Japan ports on February 19.

The Dollar s.s. President Hayes was due to leave San Francisco yesterday and arrives in Shanghai via Honolulu and Kobe on February 26.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland, from San Francisco on January 24, was due to leave Honolulu last Monday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on February 13.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln is due in Shanghai from Hongkong at noon today, and docks at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The vessel will sail for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The S. and B. s.s. West Ivan is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on February 28, and sails for Singapore the following day.

The S. and B. s.s. West Sequana is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on March 10, and sails for Hongkong and Manila on March 12.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland on February 18, and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on the 24th.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jester is due in Shanghai from Portland on February 22, and sails for the same port on February 25.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru arrives in Shanghai from Hongkong today and will sail for Seattle tomorrow.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday and arrives in Shanghai on February 23.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia arrives at Woosung from Vancouver at 11 o'clock this morning, and sails for Hongkong tomorrow morning The tender bringing incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 1.30 p.m., and the dispatch tenders will leave at 5.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. today.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft, bringing 282 sacks of mail, silver bars a full passenges list and 2,600 tons of cargo for this port, will arrive from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports at 11 o'clock this morning, and docks at the China Merchants Central Wharf. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	Jan. 10	Ataka	Jap. Gunboat
BNB	Jan. 29	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
ODW	Jan. 21	Cockchafer	Br. Gunboat
USB	Dec. 29	D. de Lagree	Fr. Gunboat
EEW	———	Fushima	Jap. Gun-boat
1 C	———	Hoza	Jap. Gun-boat
FNB	Dec. 26	Jules Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
ODW	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Bun-boat
S P	Feb. 1	Penguin	Am. Gun
USNB	Feb. 2	Pensacola	Am. Transport
1 C	Nov. 20	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 13	Feb. 29
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 25	Mar. 12
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 8	Mar. 22
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 20	Apr. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Apr. 1	Apr. 17

Thru Connections to Europe
Across United States or Canada
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 9
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Feb. 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Mar. 16
"PRESIDENA JACKSON"	Mar. 28

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Empress of Australia

Sunday, February 3rd

For HONGKONG

(Direct)

Tender ALEXANDRA leaves Customs Jetty at 5.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. with outgoing passengers.

Baggage leaves on 5.30 p.m. Tender.

Offices All Departments — Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building (Entrance next the Customs House) 12 THE BUND: Tel. C. 5581.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

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SERVICE BETWEEN JAPA N, CHINA, HONGKONG. MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND GENOA AND NORTH CONTINENTAL PORTS.

OUTWARD BOUND

S.S. "AACHEN"	February 13
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	March 3
S.S. "NIENBURG"	March 5
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 1
S.S. "PFALZ"	May 3
*S.S. "TRIER"	May 26

HOMEWARD BOUND

*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	February 5
S.S. "AACHEN"	March 23
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	April 1
S.S. "NIENBURG"	April 11
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29
S.S. "PFALZ"	June 14
*S.S. "TRIER"	June 25

*These steamers have accommodation for 96 passengers in the cabin-class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.

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TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Lincoln	Feb. 4
S.S. President Taft	Feb. 18
S.S. President Cleveland	Mar. 1
S.S. President Wilson	Mar. 11
S.S. President Lincoln	Mar. 25

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Taft	Feb. 4
S.S. President Cleveland	Feb. 15
S.S. President Wilson	Mar. 14
S.S. President Lincoln	Mar. 28
S.S. President Cleveland	Apr. 23

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With Choice of Rail Route San Francisco to New York and of Steamship Line New York to Europe

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE RAILWAY:
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Yosemite Valley, Southern California, Texas, New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Lake Tahoe, Salt Lake.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Mar. 12

For Hongkong and Singapore:
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For SAN FRANCISCO Via JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Feb. 8
Siberia Maru via Dairen	Feb. 20
Taiyo Maru from Kobe	March 14
Tenyo Maru from Nagasaki	March 25
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	April 11

FOR HONGKONG

Korea Maru	Mar. 29

Frequent sailings thereafter.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NYK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
*Shanghai Maru .....Feb. 5
Kamakura Maru .....Feb. 6
Omi Maru .....Feb. 8
*Nagasaki Maru .....Feb. 8
Nikko Maru .....Feb. 13
Yamashiro Maru ....Feb. 15

FOR BOMBAY
*Muroran Maru .....Feb. 25

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B.C.
Iyo Maru .....Feb. 4
Shidzuoka Maru .....Feb. 24

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
Kamakura Maru .....Feb. 9

Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service

FOR EUROPE
Fushimi Maru .....Feb. 9
*Durban Maru .....Feb. 10
Hakozaki Maru .....Mar. 1
Hakusan Maru .....Mar. 8

FOR AUSTRALIA AND PORTS
Tango Maru Mar. 12 from Kobe
Mar. 19 from Hongkong

FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND CANAL
*Mayebashi Maru ....Feb. 15

FOR MANILA & HONGKONG
Shidzouka Maru ..Feb. 5
Yokohama Maru .....Feb. 20

*For Cargo only

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: Central 680.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
CORDILLERE			15th Feb.,
ANGERS	28th Dec.	12th Feb., 1924	29th Feb.,
CHILI	10th Jan.	26th Feb., 1924	6th Mar.,
ORTHOS	24th Jan.	11th Mar., 1924	20th Mar.,
AMAZONE	7th Feb.	25th Mar., 1024	3rd April
ANGKOR	21st Feb.	8th Apr., 1924	17th Apr.,

1924

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Tel. 3260 Shipping Department Tel. 987 Passenger Department.
Offices: 5 French Bund.

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North and South China Line

NORTH CHINA LINE — SOUTH CHINA LINE

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... Feb. 5

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... Feb. 4
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Feb. 6
U.S.S.B. S.S. PAWLET" ..... Feb. 18
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST JESTER ..... Feb. 22

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... Feb. 1
U.S.S.B. S.S. PAWLET" ..... Feb. 24

For Portland, Ore U.S.A. Direct:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Feb. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESTER" ..... Feb. 25

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Carleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

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C. L. Seitz, Attorney. L. R. Schinasi, Freight Agent.

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg and Rotterdam.
S.S. "CELEBES MARU" ..... Feb. 3
S.S. "ALTAI MARU" ..... Feb. 26

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... March 11

FOR SEATTLE AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS and VICTORIA
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ... (Direct to Kobe) ..Feb. 2
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" .. (Direct to Kobe) ..Feb. 22

FOR TSINGTAO & DAIREN
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Feb. 2
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" ... (Direct to Tientsin) Feb. 5

FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Feb. 4
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Feb. 12

FOR JAPAN. FOR KOBE & YOKOHAMA
S.S. "PAVIA DE WAL" ..... Jan. 25
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Feb. 28

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P. & O., FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

Kashgar ...Feb. 5	Khyber ..Apr. 1	"Kashmir" ..May 20	
Morea ....Feb. 19	China ....Apr. 15	"Khiva" ....May 27	
Karmala ..March 4	Kalyan ....Apr. 29	Kashgar ..June 10	
Naldera ..Mar. 18	"Plassy" ....May 13	Morea .....June 24	

*Also calls at Bombay

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo. Soudan ....Feb. 12; Morea .....Feb. 19

B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang. Japan .....Feb. 5

B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan Hongkong & Straits.

P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane. Eastern ...Feb. 27; Arafura ....Apr. 2; St. Albans ..Apr. 30

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbook, Freights, etc., apply to
1 CANTON ROAD
'Phones: General C. 169, Passage C. 2210, Freight C. 2069.
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Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg
via
Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez, Port Said

Sailings from Shanghai:
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 24th March.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" on or about the 15th April
S.S. "ADOLF von BAEYER" on or about the 20th May.

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NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS:

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... ... Feb. 1
PRESIDENT HAYES ... ... Feb. 29
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... ... Mar. 28

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PRESIDENT MONROE
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For New York, Boston and Baltimore via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Suez Canal
S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR" about February 20

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S.S. "A STEAMER" February 8

For San Francisco, Los Angeles Harbor, New York, Boston and Baltimore via Panama Canal
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" February 5

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Passenger Department, Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road, Central 5971.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Feb. 4 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 4 9.00 *San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 5 — Portland, Ore.	W. Niger	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 5 — New York via Suez	Wray Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
Feb. 8 9.00 *San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 9 — Portland, Ore.	W. Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 9 — Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 10 — San Francisco, etc.	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 13 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 15. — New York	Mayebashi M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 16 — San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 17 — New York via Suez	Ixion	Br. B. & S
Feb. 20 — New York via Suez	Virginia Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 20 — San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 22 — Tacoma, etc.	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 24 — Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Fb. 24 — Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 25 — Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 25 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 25 — Portland, Ore.	W. Jester	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 27 — New York via Suez	Eurybates	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 29 — New York via Suez	P. Hays	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 1 — San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S Co.
Mar 8 — Seattle	†P. Grant	AM Adl. O. Line
Mar. 5 — Vancouver, etc.	C. Seigneur	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 11 — New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 15 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Mar. 20 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Ad. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 25 — Vancouver, etc.	C. Winner	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 29 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 29 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 1 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 12 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 3 8.00 *Moji, Kobe	Karmala	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 5 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 6 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 8 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 8 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 12 — Moji, Kobe	Angers	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 13 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 20 — Kobe, Yokohama	Albert Volger	Ger. H S. Line

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 3 — Liverpool	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3 11.30 *London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3 — Antwerp, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 5 — Hamburg, etc.	Saarbucken	Ger. Mel. & Co
Feb. 5 5.00 London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 6 — Antwerp, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 9 — London	†Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 12 — Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 13 — Liverpool	Durban Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 14 — Hamburg, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15 — Liverpool,	Talthybius	Br. B. & S
Feb. 15 — Marseilles	†Cordillera	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 17 — Hamburg, etc.	C. of Canterbury	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 19 — London	†Morea	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 20 — Rotterdam, etc.	†Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 24 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenbeg	Br. G.L.E.A.
Feb. 25 — Liverpool	Antilochus	Br. B. & S
Feb. 25 Hamburg etc.	C. of Pekin	Br. J.M. & Co.
Feb. 25 — Bombay	Muroran Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 26 — Antwerp, etc	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K
Feb. 29. — Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Feb. 29 — Singapore	West Iavn	Am. S. & B.
Mar. 1 — Hamburg, etc.	Hakozaki Maru	Jap N. Y. K.
Mar. 2 — Rotterdam, etc.	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Mar. 4 — London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co
Mar. 5 — Hamburg, etc.	†Rhexenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 5 — Hamburg, etc.	Scheer	Ger. H S. Line
Mar. 6 — Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M Cie
Mar. 8 — London, etc.	Hakusan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 12 — London	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 15 — Liverpool, etc.	†Bellerophon	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 — London	†Naldera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 20 — Hamburg, etc.	Anchen	Ger. Mel. Co.
Mar. 20 — Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 23 — Hamburg, etc.	Aachen	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Mar. 24 — Hamburg, etc.	Albert Voegler	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 1 — Hamburg, etc.	Derflinger	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 1 — London	†Khyber	Br. M. M. & Co
Apr. 3 — Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 11 — Hamburg, etc.	Nienburg	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 12 — London	†Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 15 — Hamburg, etc.	Carl Legien	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 15 — London	†China	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 29 — London, etc.	†Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co
May 13 — London	†Plassy	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 20 — London	†Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co
May 20 — Hamburg, etc.	A. von Baeyer	Ger. H S. Line
May 27 — London	†Khiva	Br. M. M. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Feb. 13 — Melbourne, etc	†Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 27 Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 19 — Melbourne, etc.	Tango Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 2 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 30 — Melhours, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

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FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 3 9.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 3 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 3 9.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Changchow	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 3 5.30 Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.	
Feb. 4 9.00 *Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 4 — Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Feb. 5 11.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5 11.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5 — Hongkong, Manila		Jap. N.Y.K.	
Feb. 8 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningpo	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 9 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 9 5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.	
Feb. 9 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Feb. 10 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 11 4.45 Ningpo	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 12 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 15 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S Co.	
Feb. 20 — Hongkong, Manila	Yokohama Mar	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 21 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Feb. 23 — Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.	
Feb. 24 — Hongkong, Manila	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 3 9.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 4 — Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K. M. A.	
Feb. 5 — Dairen, etc.	W. Niger	Am. Lumber Co.	
Feb. 5 10.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5 — Dairen, etc.	Taishin Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Feb. 5 D.L. Tsingtao	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 5 noon Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D. K. K.	
Feb. 10 D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 10 D.L. Tsingtao	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 12 3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 4 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 4 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 4 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 5 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co	
Feb. 6 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 6 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 7 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 7 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 7 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 7 noon Wuhu	Nanchang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 8 noon Pukow	Chihli	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 8 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 8 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING MAIL
D. L.—DAYLIGHT *MORNING

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DAE
Today	9 p.m.	P. Lincoln	S. Francisco	Feb. 22
Feb. 7	9 p.m.	Shinyo M.	S. Francisco	Mar. 4
Feb. 9	3 p.m.	E. of Russia	Vancouver	Feb. 25

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Feb. 4	9 p.m.	Kashgar	Marseilles	Mar. 8
Feb. 9	8 a.m.	Fushimi M.	Marseilles	Mar. 15

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	8 a.m.	via Chita
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Today	7 a.m.	Chengtu
Tsingtao	Feb. 4	9 p.m.	Waishing
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 5	8 a.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtao & Dairy	Feb. 5	9 30 a.m.	Sakaki M.
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 9	9 p.m.	Chusan
Tsingtao	Feb. 9	9 p.m.	Sinkiang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Today	9 p.m.	Seikyo M.
Amoy	Today	7 a.m.	Yingchow
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 p.m.	Pres. Taft
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 a.m.	Mentor
Hongkong & Canton	Today	3 p.m.	E. of Australia
Hongkong and Canton	Today	9 p.m.	Celebes M.
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 4	9 p.m.	Kashgar
Swatow	Feb. 5	9 p.m.	Chekiang
Swatow	Feb. 5	9 a.m.	Kwangse

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Today	9 p.m.	E. of Australia
Japan ports	Today	9 p.m.	Iyo Maru
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Today	9 p.m.	Pres. Taft
Formosa	Today	9 p.m.	Seikyo Maru
Manila	Feb. 4	9 p.m.	Shidzuoka M.
Germany via ports	Feb. 4	8 p.m.	Saarbruecken
Japan ports	Feb. 4	9 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Feb. 4	9 p.m.	Kashgar
Japan ports	Feb. 7	9 p.m.	Nagasaki M.

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Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Shanghai Race Club

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday February 12, 1924.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
65165 F 12

Shanghai Race Club

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to forward their names to the undersigned before noon on Monday February 11, 1924.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
65166 F 10

To clients who can not otherwise be advised promptly, Paul Myron Linebarger here publishes his return to his usual law offices at 62 Kiangse Road, Telephone Cent. 8300.

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Delivery Order No. 30 issued by Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., calling for 200 boxes Cheese, marked H, in diamond, has been lost. The public is warned not to attempt to negotiate same, a new order having been applied for.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH

Our Head Office advise that by order of the Court of Directors their Register of Shares will be closed from the 11th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

As all transfers of shares on the Shanghai Register have to be effected in Hongkong, it is essential that all applications for transfer reach this Office before the 3rd February.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.
Shanghai, 21st January 1924.
64933.

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Raise $85,000 To Replace Burned College Building

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanking, Jan. 31.—The faculty, students and friends of Southeastern University have shown a splendid spirit in the generous response in coming to the aid of the institution after the loss of the Administration Building by fire a few weeks ago. The members of the faculty have subscribed $35,000.00; 1500 students in the collegiate department have each given $20.00, making $30,000.00; while 500 alumni have each subscribed $40.00, making $20,000.00, the total amounting to $85,000.00. With this sum, plus insurance, it is hoped to replace the equipment and apparatus destroyed. The teachers of the school who lost personal effects have refused any remuneration. A campaign to raise $500,000.00 has been begun. The Military and Civil Governors are this year giving all proceeds from birthday offerings to the campaign fund.

Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the General Managers of the Company, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, at 11:30 a.m., on Saturday the 9th February, 1924. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 9th February, 1924 (both days inclusive).

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's office not less than 48 hours before the holding of the meeting.

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61307

LONDON FETES KELLOGG, NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

America And Britain Stand In Human Fellowship, Says Premier MacDonald

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 1.—The Prince of Wales, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Prime Minister, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, were amongst the distinguished personages attending the Pilgrims' dinner, presided over by Lord Desborough, in honor of the new American Ambassador, Mr. F. B. Kellogg, and the newly-appointed British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Esme Howard.

His Majesty in a message acknowledging greetings trusted that the occasion might prove another happy link between the two great English-speaking nations.

Mr. Macdonald, proposing the health of Mr. Kellogg, declared that the whole nation was standing with held breath, awaiting further news of Ex-President Wilson. He said that relations between the United States and Britain had never been better and he prayed that they would long continue so. America and Britain wanted no alliance, no documents. They were prepared to stand side by side not in political alliance but in human fellowship to help each other and to advance the cause of humanity (cheers). The Prime Minister declared that the category of Ambassadors was magnificently and worthily represented in the person of His Royal Highness (prolonged cheers).

Mr. Kellogg, responding, said that he believed that one of the greatest services the United States and the British Empire could perform for the world was to set an example of fair and broad-minded statesmanship in international dealings and to maintain the sacredness and inviolability of treaties. He said that he would do everything possible to maintain the closest and most friendly relations with His Majesty's Government and the English people.

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

American Company Charges Salesman With Embezzlement

Koo Woo-sung, formerly an agent and salesman for the American Asiatic Underwriters, Inc., was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh with the embezzlement of Tls. 2,180.41 from the firm.

Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared to prosecute and Dr. J. O. Fischer defended. A remand for the American Assessor was asked, Mr. Fleming contending that if bail were allowed it should be in the full amount claimed. The case was accordingly remanded to come before the American Assessor, bail set at the full amount.

New York "U" Men To Celebrate University Night

The New York University Alumni Club of Shanghai will celebrate "University Night," a function observed by graduates of the university all over the world, at the New Carlton at 7 o'clock on February 11. It is the first occasion on which "University Night" has been celebrated in China, and there will be music, speeches, games and dancing in honor of the occasion. All N. Y. U. Alumni and ex-students are welcome as guests. Reservations may be made with Mr. C. P. Ling of the China Publicity Company, C453 Honan Road, or Mrs. Au of the Wen Lin Ink Factory, Tientungan Road.

Consul Tolles To Sail For U. S. Tomorrow

Mr. Sheldon H. Tolles, Consul, in the passport office at the American Consulate-General, who has resigned from the Consular service, and Mrs. Tolles, will sail for San Francisco on the President Lincoln tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Tolles will make their home in the future in Connecticut.

Mr. Tolles and Mr. Nelson H. Ewing, who is also leaving the Consular service on February 15 to go into business here, were the guests of honor at dinner at the Astor House on Friday evening when the entire Consulate staff, headed by Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, gave them a farewell.

Steamer Warren Is Refloated

The s.s. Warren, formerly an army transport, but now in the freight service on the China Coast, which went ashore by the Loongwha Reach on January 21 with her cargo of lumber in flames, has been unloaded and refloated, and yesterday proceeded down river to anchor at the Custom's buoy to undergo repairs.

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ANGLO-PERSIAN DEAL DEFENDED BY OIL COMPANY

Would Not Have Jeopardised Britain's Supplies Of Fuel, Claim

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 1.—The Burmah Oil Company has issued a statement denying the assumption that the sale of the Government's shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company would have resulted in throwing the control of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company into foreign hands and jeopardising the Navy's supply of liquid fuel, and declaring that the consequences would have been and were intended to be exactly contrary. The proposal to sell these shares to the Burmah Oil Company in such a way as to secure British control of the new group, consisting of the Burmah, Shell and Royal Dutch Companies, was mainly intended to remove the weaknesses and dangers of allowing the British Navy to rely so greatly upon a single oil-field in Central Asia. The result of the proposal would have been that the amount of British controlled oil, on which the Navy supplies were based, would have been vastly extended and the great Royal Dutch organisation would have been controlled by London instead of by Holland. The scheme proposed to include the Burmah Oil Company, enlarged by the acquisition of the Government's Anglo-Persian shares, as the third shareholder in the division of interests between the Shell and the Royal Dutch Companies. The result would be to give the two British companies an assured and permanent majority in the group. Guarantees were to be given that this arrangement should not be impaired by subsequent arrangements, thus preventing the creation of a monopoly of the oil markets of the world by any future combination of oil companies.

Musicale

A large and appreciative audience gathered yesterday afternoon at the new studio of Miss Frieda Frommel, 489-B Avenue Joffre to hear the musical program prepared by Miss Frommel's pupils and several well-known musicians in Shanghai.

The program was as follows:

Two characteristic pieces by Heller, and Sonatina by Kuhlau, played by Miss Helen Stroebe; Nocturne in G Minor, by Chopin, played by Margaret Kees; "Album Leaf" and Grieg's "Papillon" played by Helen Raven; "In Lotus Land," by Cyril Scott, played by Margaret MacLachlin; "Liebestraum," Liszt, and Valse in E flat Minor, Chopin, played by Marjorie Wiley; "Slumber Song," Taubert, played by Miss Thiel.

Following the pupils' recital an interesting and varied program was given by several people well known in local musical circles.

Mrs. Gregory and Miss Frommel were heard in a violin and piano duet, Sonata, by Cesare Frank. Madame Van Heidenstam sang two songs from Brahms and "L'Heure Exquise," by Rinardo Hahn. Mr. Wegman and Miss Frommel gave a violin and piano duet, Sonata in C Minor by Grieg, while Mrs. Stoller was heard in Ballade in A flat by Chopin.

After the concert a delicious tea was served.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 1.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1—91.70 francs.

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CARNIVAL AND SPECIAL SHOW
Celebrate The China New Year With Us

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Another Big Night with a Change of Programme
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Will Shake a Mean Foot.
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THE LIVEST SPOT IN SHANGHAI

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

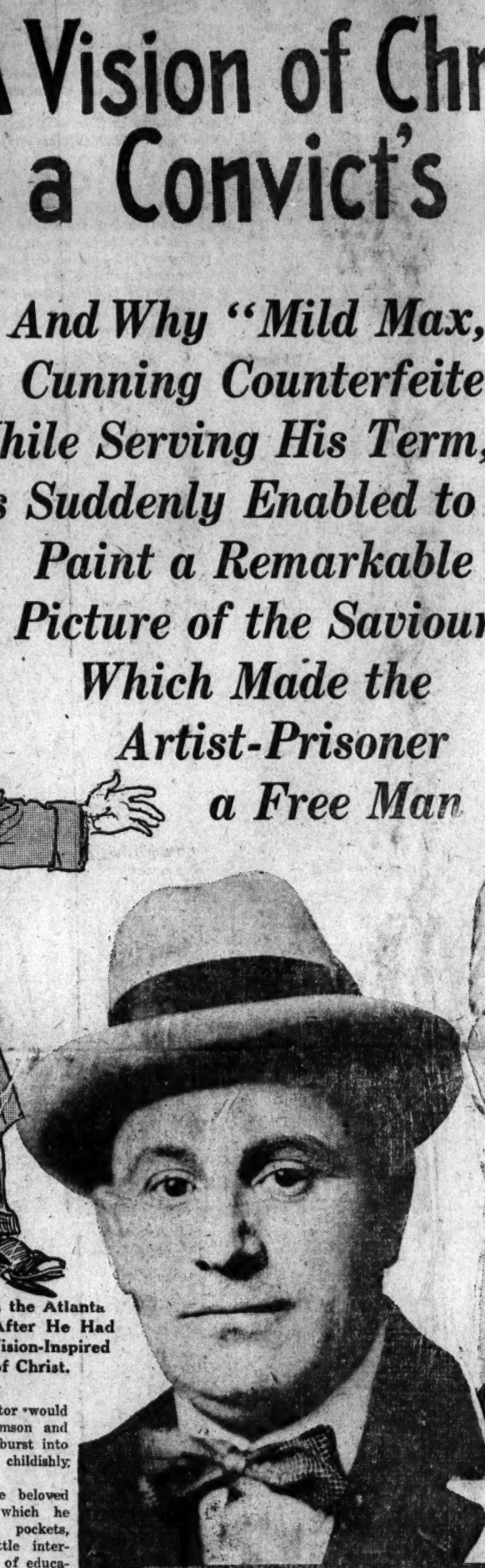
AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1924

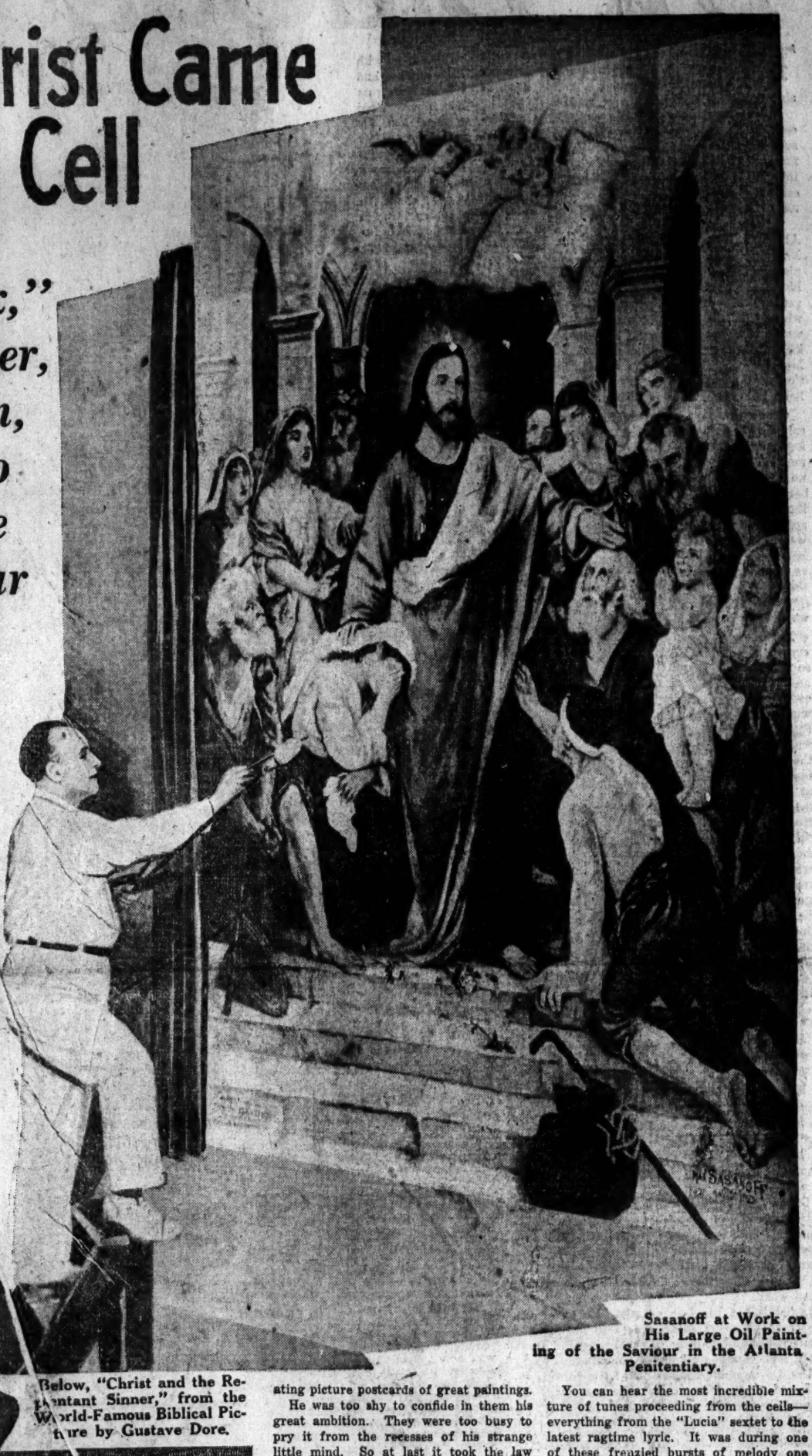
How A Vision of Christ Came Into a Convict's Cell

And Why "Mild Max," the Cunning Counterfeiter, While Serving His Term, Was Suddenly Enabled to Paint a Remarkable Picture of the Saviour Which Made the Artist-Prisoner a Free Man

"The day finally came when, with a Christmas at home in prospect, he stood on the threshold of the prison."



Max Sasanoff, Paroled from the Atlanta Penitentiary After He Had Sketched a Vision-Inspired Picture of Christ.



Sasanoff at Work on His Large Oil Painting of the Saviour in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Below, "Christ and the Repentant Sinner," from the World-Famous Biblical Picture by Gustave Dore.

SINCE his childhood two ideas ruled the flaming, Russian soul of Max Sasanoff—the love of beauty and the fear of God.

As a schoolboy he used to filch bits of broken crayon to make crude sketches—of sunsets, of girls, of the sea—for his secret delight. But his pleasure in these pitiful little pictures was always marred by the thought that he had taken something that did not belong to him. He dreaded punishment.

Not his father's heavy hand. Not his teacher's switch. Spiritually sensitive, he was physically hardened to suffering. But he thought of God as a vengeful, remorseless deity, always on the watch for some error, some wrong, among His earthly children. Max was afraid.

To-day he fears no more. Imprisoned for a year in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, after being convicted of counterfeiting, he now walks in the sunlight with lifted head, like other men. And with the banishment of terror from his spirit has come an astonishing gift from God—the power to paint, vividly and splendidly, deeply religious subjects.

This power, which psychologists have vainly tried to analyze, came to him in three blinding flashes of inspiration while he was "doing time" behind the bars.

Not since John Bunyan wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress" while seated on a bed of dirty straw with a suspicious jailor looking over his shoulder, and gave to the world an immortal masterpiece of religious fire, has so remarkable an instance of conversion been recorded.

Not since Saul of Tarsus knelt in the roadway and, casting off his unfaith like a worn garment, declared the glory of God, has a man been so amazingly called to repentance.

Yet neither of these two great converts, illustrious as they were, equalled the phenomenon of Sasanoff. For while they attained purity of life and good deeds innumerable, they did not become expert with the brush and palette. Sasanoff gives promise, say other artists, of becoming one of the outstanding painters of the generation.

Consider, calmly, how unique this is. Consider his social background and the influences that temporarily tainted his life, his dreams and his calculations. Of Slavic and Latin blood, as a child he was too fine-fibred and easily wounded to enjoy the rough street games of the other children in his neighborhood.

He was "backward" and shy and halting in speech. A chance rebuke from parent or instructor would cause him to crimson and make his friends burst into coarse, hoarse, childishly cruel laughter.

Aside from the beloved bits of crayon which he secreted in his pockets, he manifested little interest in the routine of education, except music. This he loved so much that in later years he became an opera singer, in Paris. Born in Italy, he perhaps inherited the art traits from his mother.

"Max was always crazy about color," those who recall him as a plodding school-boy will tell you to-day. "He was drawing all the time and neglected his lessons. But the more effort he put into his drawings, the worse they seemed to be. He didn't have a spark of talent—then."

If young Sasanoff's parents had been cleverly intuitive, they might have sent him to an art school. If they had sensed the slumbering talent within him they might have given him an extra nickel now and then with which to buy those fascinating picture postcards of great paintings.

He was too shy to confide in them his great ambition. They were too busy to pry it from the recesses of his strange little mind. So at last it took the law and a sentence and a cell—and God—to set free his love of expressing in paint lovely things.

Sasanoff, growing up, went into opera in Paris. Thence his path led to New York, where he sang at a big movie theatre. It was during this period of his life that he was induced to make a design for twenty dollar bills by a "friend" of his.

"Mild Max," as his intimates called him, declares to this day that he followed out the instructions innocently. Fascinated by the beauty of the design, he never gave a thought to the theory that it might be wrong to copy money.

Of course, "Mild Max's" real friends knew nothing of all this. He was popular and affable, and the childlike something in his nature that he had inherited from his Russian father and Italian mother made him beloved by his fellow workers.

They had a slight shock when "Mild Max's" name got more publicity than anyone had ever thought its owner capable of. New York newspapers carried a story, with quite a large and lurid heading, that Sasanoff had been trapped in a raid on a counterfeiters' den. The next thing his former schoolmates heard of him he had been given a lengthy prison sentence. "I didn't know what I was doing"—that was all he had to say.

So "Mild Max," who loved beauty as other men love food and drink, was whisked away to prison. It seemed to him that his childish ideas of an accusing deity had been true after all. "'Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord!'" he muttered to himself, and shivered a little.

The Atlanta Penitentiary is an interesting as well as an awe-inspiring building. Above all, it is a place of precedents and customs. For one thing, its inmates do not wear stripes, but blue denim. For another, it has a daily "music hour." At five o'clock every evening the embargo on silence is lifted and melody is momentarily queen of the great white-walled prison. Many of the prisoners possess instruments—violins, mouth-organs or the humble paper-and-comb.

You can hear the most incredible mixture of tunes proceeding from the cells—everything from the "Lucia" sextet to the latest ragtime lyric. It was during one of these frenzied bursts of melody one evening that someone broke through the din with "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." He played it on his fiddle with a piercing sweetness that for the time being hushed the other players and reached the ears of "Mild Max," brooding alone.

Sasanoff, he said later, fell into a reverie, caused by the music, that was like a trance. For the first time in his life he seemed to see and commune with Christ. Twice that night, after he had tossed sleeplessly to and fro on his hard bed, the vision returned with increasing splendor.

The next morning he sent a request to the warden—a simple, humble request—for a little sketching paper, a drawing board, some water colors, brushes. They were given him.

The next day Max, strangely quiet but with burning eyes, asked the chaplain to come to his cell. And when Father Hayden came, what he saw held him transfixed for several moments. Then he hurried away, still thrilling with the strange beauty of what he had seen.

It was a picture of the Christ, hastily done, but filled with an unearthly glory of line and color. It was the vision which "Mild Max" had had the night before, when the violin had brought a new message to his ears—that God was not a deity full of revenge, but truly the lover of men's souls.

The succeeding steps by which Sasanoff's inspiration brought about his release were slow, complex and unparalleled. But the day finally came when—his indefinite parole signed and with a Christmas at home in prospect—he stood on the gray threshold of the prison that had brought him peace—and a great artistic gift.

Throbbing with gratitude, he told reporters how he had accomplished in oils what he had sketched in water color, and made the chaplain a present of it. "And now that is done," they asked him, "are you going to become a 'regular' artist?"

"No," he replied, "I'm coming back here, if the authorities will let me, and start art classes among the prisoners. And the first pupil I shall take is that fellow who played the violin that night."

What the Bible Told the Convict:

"To the Lord, our God, belong mercies and forgiveness, though we have rebelled against him."—Daniel, IX, 9.

"Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord."—Acts, III, 19.

"The Lord is long-suffering and of great mercy, forgiving iniquity and transgression."—Num., XIV, 18.

"And said, Verily, I say unto you, Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven."—St. Matthew, XVIII, 3.

The Black Lamb

by Jack Lait

THE position of the lad crossing the no-man's land between late boyhood and early manhood is not precisely a situation describable as sitting pretty in the golden seat.

Parents, sisters and aunts expect the adolescent to fling away all juvenile frivolities in a sudden gush of mature consciousness; to leap from protected, coddled, made-much-of kidhood into the social, economic, domestic and psychic estates of the picked-on, in-the-way, useless youth too old to be cute and too young to be clever.

That is when the youngster gets fed up on Abraham Lincoln and learns to hate Benjamin Franklin. His long trousers, flopping about his ungainly calves, stop him from crying, babying or forgetting. He knows something—a whole lot—is expected of him. He wants to deliver it, but he doesn't know just what it is and less about how to bring it about. The transition from Tommy to Thomas is one long, numb toothache for Tom.

Of course, there is some to be said for the prosecution, too. Growing cubs flowered in the impertinent freedom of these days are no geraniums to raise. They are headstrong, wilful, lazy and whistlingly devoid of that sense of responsibility which we elders have had hammered into us so long and so hard that we find it difficult to remember we ever ignored it.

Healthy boys carry their dreams so fast and far, and are so bewildered and stunned when they go up against the stone walls of rocky reality that they have as much to unlearn as to learn when they are evolving from pollywogs to citizens. This yarn shall not draw a brief for them, however, nor shall it undertake to find the logarithm of the problem. It wants only a few lines of type and a picture whereby to set forth the tribulations of the little Daymon family, which had a boy, Lester, aged going-on-eighteen.

Mrs. Daymon was an Enoch Arden widow; that is, if her husband ever should turn up she would cease to be a widow. His whereabouts unknown for years, he was dead as far as the three Daymons were concerned.

Grace, the daughter, was a year older than Les, but much more of a man in the sociological functions of life. She earned a good envelope as a shoe-packer, had worked steadily for two or three years already, and was her gray-haired ma's crutch at home, besides, where Grace did about all the mean work.

Les wasn't a bad boy exactly. He never got "in trouble," never spoke rudely to his mother, rarely refused to do as he was told to when he was flatly told. But he just didn't amount to a hang.

Mrs. Daymon and Grace would have worn themselves to rags to keep him in school while he learned a profession or even a craft, had he shown any application or industry or interest. But Les pooh-ed at education; his teachers were fogies and dumbbells, and the boys who studied were sissies and simps.

He fraternized with a group of other lads similarly disposed; not crooks or toughs, but cigarette-sucking, street-corner loafers, movie-hounds, pool-room-lizards.

Work disgusted him. What was there in it? What could he get to do? Be an office boy somewhere for enough to pay carfare and shoelaces? Aw, what chance did a kid have without a skilled trade or a rich relation nowadays? He had answered ads, plenty of them. A lot of boobs wanted him to peddle soap from door to door or carry bundles or push freight on two-wheeled trucks into smelly elevators, kill himself working for twelve bucks a week or something.

He wanted to be an aviator or a jockey or a motorcycle cop or put up the scores in the ball park or usher at the big fights or go around the world on a whaler or do stunts in the films or go on the stage in a quartette or—well, any genteel and exciting work at big pay. But who except some pinhead would stand behind a counter and sell tinware or hop messages with a funny-looking cap on or squirt soda in a drug store?

Mild, sighing, but never-out-and-out complaining ma, seeing her son waste day after day in idleness that grew every day more worrisome and fearsome to her, was a sweet, weak woman who hadn't the will-power to bare her heart to him. Each night she wept a little and prayed a lot; sometimes she resolved to bring a show-down, to assert herself for his sake as well as for hers and Grace's, to force an issue whatever might come of it.

But her hand trembled and her eyes dropped and her throat choked when it came to ruffling Lester's sensitive reactions by coldly calling him to time. To-morrow—yes, to-morrow it would be easier. To-day—well, he was only a boy, after all. Maybe over night he would come to himself, would pass the threshold to a realization of his duties to himself if not to his women-folk.

Grace was not so tenderly diffident. She adored her brother, but she had rubbed and bumped against the rough places and the sharp edges herself. It burned her up to see the only man in the family whittling his life away on piffling pastimes, slipping into slouchy and irreverent habits of indolence and contempt for honest work, willing to go with little and beg and borrow that from his impoverished mother and his industrious sister instead of buckling down like a decent young American to shoulder through and be a help instead of a drag.

Lester was not overly impressed with his sister. She struck him as a sharp-tongued, bossy autocrat who didn't begin to understand him, who steamed up their mother to dislike him, who put on plenty of dog just because she had a good job by luck and because she brought in the money they lived on. He'd show her—some day—when he was a world-famous big-game hunter or the captain of a submarine—some day!

He took it out, meanwhile, on Harvey Wyman. Not in Harvey's presence, but to Grace at meal times and the few other minutes he spent in the house when she was home. Harvey was Grace's young man and he hoped to be better than that. Just now he was only knocking down twenty-five per, which was less than Grace earned. But he was an assistant stockkeeper in a lumber yard, loved his work and loved to talk about its intricacies as though they were cable orders to Pershing's field headquarters, and would bet you any part of the seven dollars he held out weekly for clothes, transportation and high life that he would be the head stockkeeper before he was twenty-five.

Lester joshed over him without delicacy or mercy. Oh, what a small-time sap! Assistant chambermaid in a shingle shop! Wore tan shoes and black socks and thought the Louisville Derby was a round hat! Worked for twenty-five smacks when fellows like Babe Ruth got that much a minute! Had splinters in his fingers and sawdust in his bean! Some Romeo—wow!

Grace would retort that a few such ideas would help make a man out of Les, but he gave her the grand and mighty razz; no assistant stockkeeper in his make-up. Before he would take such a cheap job and rave about it as if he were chief of police or something he would—he would—he'd—oh, he guessed he'd go out a while with the boys . . .

Now and then Les would bend to the pressure, and, with a grouchy, "Oh, all right!" expression, would listlessly pursue employment. He had several get-rich-rapidly ideas simmering that would be sure to materialize if some people only believed in him a little and had a grain of patience, but very well; that wasn't his luck; he had a fussy, wise-cracking sister who knew it all, so he would toss off his big chances and go out and get some bum job. Then he hoped they'd be satisfied.

When he wasn't fired for all-around incompetency and inattention to work he would get insulted or tired or discouraged and walk out. Mrs. Daymon accepted each new start as though there had been no heartaches in any old ones, always hopeful that here now—at last—it had come, and her boy would be a pride and a prop to her and Grace. But Les was a poor mudder in the heavy going of industrial apathy and uncompromising efficiency and either was ruled off or, himself, took the fence.

Christmas was coming. Of course there would be presents for Les. But with the burglarious cost of existence, the growing needs of Grace as she developed into womanhood, and a hard Winter to contend against, the pickings would be lean.

Grace asked Les what he wanted for Christmas, and he said he guessed he'd just take the money if it was all the same to her. She gave him a despairing look. No, there would be no cash. Christmas was Christmas, and she was still his sister and would go for a tie or a dozen handkerchiefs. But when a grown-up boy monkeyed his best years away because he was too shiftless to earn his cigarette money, and was willing to take currency as a gift that he wouldn't turn a hand over to earn like a man, that was too raw.

They quarreled bitterly. Lester laid his failure all at her feet—it was she who always made him beg for chicken-feed while she sneered at his ideas because they were over her head and not the same notions of a future that such bushers as Harvey Wyman cackled about.

And what was more, he wasn't going to be the doormat forever, either; he was good and fed up on this everlasting squawking and slamming. He didn't have to take it, it wasn't coming to him, and he wouldn't have it.

"Well, what are you going to do about it, Mr. Tall Talker?" asked Grace.

"I'll show you!" snapped Les.

"Yeh. You've been showing me and ma for a long time—and you haven't showed up anything but yourself. You and that gang of half-baked nickel crapshooters—you're a lot of highflyers. You ought all to be ashamed of yourselves, especially you, who've always had everything handed to you——"

"And I'm still getting it handed to me, and I'm good and sick of it . . . Ma, lend me a couple o' bucks, will you?"

"Lend you? That's rich—say, it's wealthy. Lend you! You wouldn't pay it back if you ever had it, and you'll never have it."

Mrs. Daymon opened her frayed handbag and took out two one-dollar bills.

"They're all I have, son," she said.

Les looked at the money, then at the mother, then cagily turned his glance to his sister. There was a look on her pretty face and a turn around her mouth that even he, in the acrimonious brother and sister relations that had been the daily stuff since babyhood, had never seen. He waited, hesitated.

"If you take that money," she said out of the corner of her mouth, without fully facing him.

"Yes—if I take it—what?"

"If you take that money, Les, I—I don't ever want to speak to you again; to see you again."

"Child—what are you saying?" gasped Mrs. Daymon.

"Oh, let her rave," jeered the boy. "She's on her ear to-night, anyway."

"It goes," said Grace. "I mean it. If you touch that money you or I leave this house. I'm tired putting up for you. And I growl—maybe not enough, at that. But this is no empty dare. Now do as you like!"

Les shrugged his shoulders, shoved his hands down into his pockets, turned and started for the door.

"What's the use battling with her?" he asked. "If I win I lose. But she'll be sorry—wait and see."

"I'll wait—and we'll see," said Grace. "I'm sorry now. I'm broken-hearted over you. You don't amount to anything and every day drifts you further and further from ever getting anywhere. I won't always be here to feed you and keep a roof over you—no, or to tell you things for your own good, as much as you kick about it, Les—I guess you're just no good—just no good at all."

"Oh, go to—go to bed. You give me a pain."

Les Looked at His Mother, Then at the Money, Then—

And he slouched out and slammed the door.

Grace threw herself into the rocker and sobbed. Her poor mother's feeble attempts at comfort were futile. Mrs. Daymon knew Grace and did not press her offices too persistently, but crawled off to her folding bed and silently cried herself to sleep—wept because Grace was so unhappy, because Les was so unhappy.

Grace rocked and rocked, then grew drowsy and dozed off. She woke up with a thump on the floor, having upset the shaky old round-bottomed chair when she shifted. She sat up and rubbed her bruise, then her eyes. The lights were up. She glanced confusedly at the clock. It was half-past two.

Grace pulled herself to her feet. She tiptoed into her mother's room and adjusted the blanket over her thin shoulder. She crept into Lester's room—it was empty.

A ghastly chill ran through the girl's frame. She stood for a moment, dazed. Then she ran for her coat and a shawl and flew down the stairs into the street. A belated drunk, seeing so pretty a girl at such an hour, you-hooed to her tipsily, but she ran on. Around the corner she scooted. Everything was dark and shut up. She looked searchingly up and down the block, then ran farther.

A policeman stepped out of a doorway and startled her breathless.

"Hey—whered' you think you're hotfootin' it at this hour?" he demanded.

"I'm—I'm looking for my brother."

"Where is he?"

"Around here somewheres. I don't know—he's never been out as late as this before. Have you seen a group of young fellows, the ones that usually hang around that corner—have you seen 'em to-night, Mr. Officer?"

"I seen 'em about twelve—I give 'em the bum's rush."

"Did—did you see which way they—they happened to go?"

"Oh, they went every which way. But they met up again somewheres, you can bet on that. They're thicker'n thieves, that outfit."

"You haven't any idea where I might find them—him?"

"H'm — no — excep', maybe, there's a all-night coffee joint in the nex' block where they sometimes kill time. I'll take you over there."

Grace was shivering with cold and quivering with dread.

The hole-in-the-wall restaurant had a blinking light that one might have passed without knowing any one was astir. The bluecoat opened the street door. Grace was at his elbow. Her heart gave a mighty jump, for there, with a group of adolescent ragtag about him, sat Les.

"So I says to her," he was saying, "that'll be about all from you. I'm no kid, and I'm nobody's boob, either. I got my own ideas and I'm gonna carry 'em out when I get good and ready, and not before, see? So she ——"

"Les!" called Grace, her voice cracking on the single syllable.

The boy stopped abruptly, looked at her and the policeman with surprise that turned to terror.

"What the—what's this? I ain't done nothin.' I——"

"Oh, Les!" cried the girl, "you gave me such a scare. I fell asleep in the chair and woke up and saw it was so late and you weren't in. So I ran. Oh—I'm so glad I found you."

The boy was shrewd enough to understand that the policeman was an escort and not a menace.

"Oh," he answered, "so you were worried, were you?"

"Worried? Scared stiff. Why, if mother woke up and missed you—after what you said before you went—oh, Les!"

"It's that way, is it? You're kind o' off your high horse now, ain't you?" And he smirked at the other young half-hoboes, who grinned.

The policeman, who knew nothing of the heart-hurting inside of it at all, felt gooseflesh.

"Say, you young punk," he said sternly, "if you talk to that girl like that again I'll smack your puss—her chasin' through the night without a hat huntin' you while you bum aroun' in this dump with the rest o' them scrummy heels. I got a notion to——"

Grace jumped between them. She threw her arms about Lester's neck and faced the policeman.

"Don't you dare touch this boy," she blazed. "He's my brother. The way he talks to me is our business. I didn't ask any protection from you."

"Well, I'll be—oh, all right, lady. What's the use? But if that young hoodlum was my boy I'd bend a nightstick over his sconce. Good-night, lady, and if you have any trouble with him or any o' the rest o' this bunch o' second-rate time-killers, I'll be up the block for a while."

"Say—he's got a lot o' gall, that cheap flat-foot," said Lester (after the policeman had shut the door behind him). "I was just gonna give him a piece of my mind."

"Don't mind him, honey," purred Grace, still embracing him. "Come home with me now—please, dear—before mother wakes up."

Lester shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, all right, I'll come."

And as Grace beamingly led the way he slouched after her, and, turning to the rest of his band, significantly let one lid come down over his eye.

Feminine Fancies, Philosophies, Fashions, :-: And Facilities! :-:

A Weekly Causerie For Women, About Women, By A Woman

BY PRUNELLA

(Written for The China Press)

No sooner had I typed the headline to this column which is to be mine, week by week, for your amusement and interest than I began to think of all the words that begin with the letter "F" and seem to belong to the word "Feminine". There are besides 'Fancies, Fashions and Facilities,'—special faculties that females possess to the exclusion of the mere male. Follies that are peculiarly our own! Frivolities that become us. And foolish fears that make us the laughing stock of the world of mice and men! You are afraid of mice, of course! Now one more "F" and then this fantasy may come to a close. Finance! How can one think of the Feminine world with its insistence upon new clothes and still more new clothes; with its participation in the world of Sports, in the world of Art, in the world of Letters, without acknowledging that Finance is closely allied to Madam Femininity.

* * *

BY THY HAND!

Woman bestows her hand and her hand "gives her away," unless she gives it the same attention that she bestows upon her face and figure. Justine Johnson who, being beautiful, knows all about beauty, says women don't take enough care of their hands. Watch at the next bridge or mah jong party you attend and count the number of wrinkled, shrivelled hands that are possessed by quite lovely things.

* * *

THE LATEST

Artistic householders are now having kerbs for their fireplaces made of tiles to match the color of wallpaper, woodwork or carpets. Very charming effects are thus produced.

* * *

SHINGLING

This sounds as if I were about to indulge in building specifications. But I'm not. It is true I am thinking of a "dome" but not one belonging to a cathedral but to Cathie, if I may be excused such levity! Mademoiselle Cathie's dome, her roof, her head, is now shingled! That is to say, if she be fashionable, she takes a trip to a beauty parlor. Snip, snip go the scissors, and Cathie's crown of glory becomes a short straight, coiffure like unto the painted, wooden dolls of long ago. It is not beautiful, it is not becoming unless you happen to possess features like those of the Egyptian lassies that carried golden vessels to King Tut's wedding feast! Margot Carroll, the well-known English journalist said the following wise and interesting things, a short while ago.

"Not in love with singling the hair, are you? Seen several middle-aged women cropped in this trying fashion. Looked like nothing on earth. Shouldn't wonder if there was a run on wigs next, what?

"An actress who won't see forty again told me that before going to a social function she lays over her eyes little muslin bags filled with finely powdered oatmeal and soaked in hot water, followed by cold.

"Don't forget to do your hair closely to your head, and with soft curlies about our ears. The chignon effect is relegated to elderlies."

* * *

UNSPORTSMANLIKE!

I find that English women have another cause of grievance against this man-made world! Miss Stringer, a very remarkable young girl of twenty, trains, rides and breaks in her own horses. "Breaks in" should be written in letters of red because this is a most unusual activity for women. She complains that brother man is most unsporting as women jockeys aren't allowed to compete in classical races and have to confine their ambitions and horse sense! to the smaller sporting events.

* * *

BE YOUR OWN FURRIER

If you can knit and possess a wee bit of patience you can treat yourself to a most delightful "throw" by making your own "fur" trimming. This charming wooly trimming which has an exquisite furry effect can be used in conjunction with silk for a scarf or can be applied to hats and gloves. A copy of Home Chat gives the following specific directions:

Cast on the number of stitches required for the width of the trimming. Knit a plain row, then knit next row in this way:

Insert right-hand needle in back of first stitch on left-hand needle. Put wool over point of right-hand needle, and then wind it twice round first and second fingers of left hand towards you. Slip right-hand needle under these two loops while still wound round fingers. Pull them, with the thread you already have round needle, through the stitch, into the back of which you first put the right-hand needle, and knit off. You now have a stitch on the right-hand needle, which looks like three grouped together. Repeat these directions until all the stitches on the left-hand needle have been knitted off on to right.

The next row is plain knitting (knitting each group of three stitches as one).

Follow by a loped row and a plain row alternately, until you have enough of the work completed.

Make your loops as nearly as possible all of the same length, and, when knitted, tighten them where necessary by just pulling the loops a little. This sometimes has to be done to the last stitch, which may otherwise get a trifle loose.

The work can be done with wool of any thickness which is preferred.

Home-made "fur", which can be adopted as a trimming to a variety of things, from wraps and hat brims, to gloves.

Home-made "fur" which can be adopted as a trimming to a variety of things, from wraps and hat brims, to gloves.

BERTA RUCK ON THE LOVE AGE

Berta Ruck is of the opinion that a great change and a good change has taken place since our grandmother's day in the daily detail of the newly married woman's life. Granny made such a point of showing all the "outward and visible signs" of having been married just a short while. She at once dressed differently, spoke differently, acted differently and busied herself with household tasks. Now as Berta Ruck says in her racy little article for Home Chat:

"The first thought of the young mistress of a new home is not what she shall get for the house and what she shall make the maids do on Wednesday. No; it is how soon, if efficiently, she can dash through what housework there is, and get out and enjoy herself with the young husband. Yes, she still says with the casualness that covers pride, 'My husband!' although such titles as 'Mr. Dombey' are no longer used.

"No longer does the typical bride spend hours in the little home waiting for "him" to come in. More often bride and sweetheart are interchangeable terms; so, as in their sweethearting days, she is continually 'out with him.'

"She play tennis with him as zestfully as ever she did. Goes for week-end tramps with him. She even has a pink gin with him on the veranda of the golf-house. She camps out with him and other young moderns of both sexes, and the year or so after the honeymoon is 'the time of their young lives.'

"From their horizon there seems to have disappeared one problem that once (judging from the journalism of their day) seemed to obsess newly-married couples. The question of "His bachelor friends. Ought a wife to expect her husband to give them up when he marries? Her girl friends, too—would he be jealous of them?" These questions don't arise. Each other's 'pals' are called by their Christian names and are adopted as a kind of new 'in-laws.' This has done as much as anything to bridge the gap that yawned between the sexes and their interests."

Furs: Two Simple Styles

For Economy And Service Chose The Plainest Models

Note the Wide, Comfortable Sleeves and Length of Coat.

Plain Wrap Cape with the New Soft Collar

(By Our Fashion Correspondent)

(Blocks by Harrods)

Fastidious fashions do not last more than one season. Simple and serviceable designs retain their usefulness and are always in good taste.

Anyone contemplating a new coat this time of the year would do well to have a plain coat or a wrap cape, and in both cases, the simpler the better.

The reason for advocating the simple coat is the result of the experiences many women have had with furs and fur coats in general. They have always found more satisfaction in simple styles, for, besides being economical (frequent alterations lessen the durability of the coat) it gives them a feeling of being well-dressed, even the next season.

For the woman who wants the coat to last several seasons, the best plan is to make it plain, and she never goes wrong. Provided the fur has certain lasting qualities, for example, sable, squirrel, beaver, otter, mink or musquash, a coat should last quite a while with very slight alterations.

Two simple wraps are illustrated here, the first is a plain coat, noticeable features being the wide, comfortable sleeves and length of coat. Sable, mink or squirrel would look exceedingly well in this style. The second is a plain wrap cape and would make up well in either squirrel or mink, or even rabbit skin. Both these wraps have the new soft collar, so becoming to everyone, the straight simply lined should be especially favorable to all.

A NEW SKIN OVERNIGHT

COMPLEXIONS REMADE WHILE YOU SLEEP

It sounds incredible, but it is just plain truth. Did you know that the epidermis—in other words, the outer layer or scarf-skin of your face—is constantly dying and being replaced by new cells? The dead skin-scales are what give your complexion that dull yellow look which face powder only temporarily disguises. Ask yourself why you use powder, anyway? You would not if you were satisfied with your complexion in its natural state. Just a little quiet thinking will show you that if your skin is undergoing this drying-up, dying-off process there is something you can do to assist Nature in her rejuvenating efforts. The dead scarf-skin will not come away of its own accord. On the contrary, the tiny dead scales clog the pores and cause impurities to form, hiding the perfect skin which is struggling to show itself and to breathe just underneath.

Remove this outer scarf-skin which has served its turn, by applications of mercolised wax. This fragrant compound is a most marvellous discovery, for it dissolves and completely removes the dead discoloured veil, revealing the smooth, clear skin underneath. All facial eruptions and blemishes arise from allowing the dead epidermis to remain. Mercolised wax contains wonderful absorptive properties which clear the complexion while you sleep.

Ask your chemist to supply you with a small quantity and after washing the face in warm water, apply it as you would any ordinary face cream, and do not wash it off until the morning. If you do this every night on retiring, for ten days or so, you will see amazing results.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1924

Drives 1924 Buick From Factory To Home, Over 4,327 Miles Of Hard Going

To start on a trip of more than 4,000 miles over the plains and mountains of the western part of the United States in a new car, is an undertaking that might well give pause to many an experienced motorist, but to start such a trip not only in a new car, but in the first car of a new series incorporating many radical changes of design such as the new 1924 Buick, was the recent experience of Mr. A. H. Childs of San Francisco, California, the purchaser of the first car of the new series delivered by the Buick Motor Company.

Mr. Childs and his party arrived at Flint, Michigan, and took delivery at the factory of the first car completed under the 1924 production schedule. The party started for home on the same day, intending that the trip should accomplish the double purpose of proving an interesting vacation trip and bringing home the new car.

From Flint, Mr. Childs drove over to Chicago, then to St. Paul, Minnesota, and continued his journey westward across the prairies to Billings, Montana. From there the party entered the Yellowstone National Park by way of Cody, and spent four days sightseeing in that wonderful natural preserve which has been set apart for ever by the Government of the United States. In these great National Parks, the trees, vegetation and animals are protected against destruction, in order to preserve the natural beauty of the country for the education and enjoyment of the people. Leaving Yellowstone by way of the northwestern gateway at Gardner, the tourists drove on to another one of the numerous national parks set up by the Government, Glacier National Park, and then proceeded over the highway known as the Yellowstone Trail across the Rocky Mountains to Spokane, Washington.

The next objective of the tour was Portland, the principal city of the state of Oregon.

From Portland, Mr. Childs and his party traversed the Columbia River Highway, a trip which reveals some of the most magnificent scenery in the United States, and then through Oregon and California to his home at San Francisco. Wherever the car stopped, an interested group of spectators gathered to inspect the new model.

At the conclusion of his journey, which included 4,327 miles under exceptionally severe conditions, such as climbing and descending the Rocky Mountains and traversing roads made almost impassible by heavy rains, Mr. Childs was enthusiastic about the performance of his car.

"Not once did the engine require any attention and the four wheel brakes proved their real worth on many occasions, particularly in the dense traffic of Clark Street, Chicago, and on the sharp hairpin turns in the Rocky Mountains. I'm strong for four wheel brackes after this trip, as they were given the real acid test. No adjustments were necessary on any part of the chassis, the motor, or the four-wheel brakes. We can proudly say that our initial trip in the first automobile delivered by the Buick factory for the 1924 season was a pleasant one from start to finish."

In these words Mr. Childs summed up his experiences and added a full measure of praise for the treatment which he received from all the Buick dealers enroute. In the most remote regions, the same courteous treatment was accorded to his party as in the metropolitan centers, the kind of service that cements friendship between the owner and the representatives of the car.

Not only, it may be added, in the part of the country covered by Mr. Childs on his interesting trip, but everywhere in the world where Buick merchants are to be found the highest type of service is available to Buick owners.

Many Materials Used In Tires

What percentage of an automobile tire is made up of rubber compound? What percentage of cords? And what percentage of wire, used in the beads? Those three questions probably would be stumbling blocks if propounded to the average car owner. The quantities, as measured in pounds, naturally vary with the different sizes of tires, but the percentages of rubber compound, cords and wires are practically the same in all sizes of tires.

In standard makes of tires, approximately 78 percent of rubber is found; 16 percent of cords and other fabrics, such as breaker strips, flipper strips, etc., and 6 percent of bead wire. There is quite a distinction between pure rubber and rubber compound, according to Miller tire experts. The percentage of pure rubber is less than 78, because it would be impossible to manufacture a tire of pure rubber. Various compounds must be mixed with the rubber, because pure rubber would not wear at all in comparison with rubber compound and could not be satisfactorily vulcanized.

In a 32x4 standard make cord for example, there are approximately 18 pounds of rubber compound, 3.75 pounds of cords, and 1.60 pounds of steel wires in the beads, making the total weight slightly over 23 pounds.

It is interesting to note also the amount of cords required for the construction of a 32x4 cord tire. If all of them were strung out, end to end, they would cover a distance of 140,400 inches, which is about two and one-fifth miles.

Larger Appropriations For Investigations Asked By A.A.A.

Believing that the research work of the automotive section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards is of greater value to the automobile owners of the country in proportion to the amount of Federal money expended than any other activity of the Government in behalf of motorists, the American Automobile Association is urging Congress to increase the appropriations for 1924 from $15,000 allotted in the budget to $50,000 the minimum amount estimated as required to carry on the work on a scale equal to that of the past year.

The automotive section in the study made for the Motor Transport Corps on the behavior of brake lining materials alone made possible the saving of ten million dollars annually for the motorists of the Nation. The annual brake lining bill was twenty million dollars. Through experimental work carried on, the life of brake linings was doubled without extra cost to the consumer.

Many of the savings for motorists have been the result of tests conducted for the Army, Navy, Motor Transport Corps, Post Office Department and General Supply Committee on problems involving aircraft and automobile power plants, fuels, lubricants and accessories. The total expenditure of the automotive section was approximately $125,000 annually. Unfortunately a large part of the work for the Government Departments as been completed so that the support of the laboratories from other Governmental sources is reduced and the public will be deprived largely of these by-products. There is also an urgent demand for the extension of investigations directly beneficial to the public. This demand can be met only in a very limited way, it is poiated out, unless the appropriation is materially increased.

A project recently undertaken and for which only limited support is as yet available, is the development of methods for testing the braking ability of automobiles. This is a question now actively before the various state and municipal agencies for the control of traffic and has come to be recognised as the most vital element in the securing of safety in highway transportation. Apparatus and test methods already devised and demonstarted to many state and municipal authorities have shown the practicability of simple and effective tests of brake equipment which are satisfactory to authorities and the car users. Without the direct support of Congressional appropriations this most important work cannot be carried on as there is no outside agency, whirh can support it. Moreover, it is one of the direct services which the National Government owes to the states, cities and citizens in its fostering of highway transportation. The value of this work to the country is represented not in dollars but in lives.

Another similar project has been undertaken in connection with the adjustment of head lights and the enforcement of regulations therefor. While this work would be done only partly under the appropriation referred above, it is a part of the same general undertaking of serving the automobile using public.

Another project of perhaps equal importance is an investigation to determine what is the most economical grade of motor fuel for use in existing motor vehicles. The results of this research, while not yet completed, indicate that the total supply of motor fuel can be increased some 30 percent without sacrifice in the mileage. Possibilities of increased economy of fuel have also been developed. This project promises further economic saving to the public of many millions of dollars in addition to fuel saving to the Government itself, which would pay many times over for the cost of the entire automotive program of the Bureau of Standards.

New Clutch Is Safety Device

"The new clutch on the Oakland is a safety feature," declared C. E. Morris of the Royal Hawaiian Sales Co., Ltd. "The disc operates against the fly-wheel and is so placed as to permit of perfect ventilation and heat radiation, which lengthens the life of the lining.

"This clutch is easy to operate, and is smooth and positive in its engagement. The disc, being very light, stops rotating almost instantly upon being disengaged, with the result that you can shift gears surely and safely at high car speeds, which is sometimes desirable, and which is very difficult of accomplishment in motor cars where heavier types of clutches are used.

"Often in descending steep grades the car gains momentum for a driver before the gears can be shifted from high to second, which sometimes results in serious or fatal accidents. In most cars this also places an unnecessary strain on the braking mechanism, to descend hills in high. With the new Oakland Six it is possible to resort to this measure at any speed. In fact, it is possible to drop from high gear into low without a clash and without injury to the gears."

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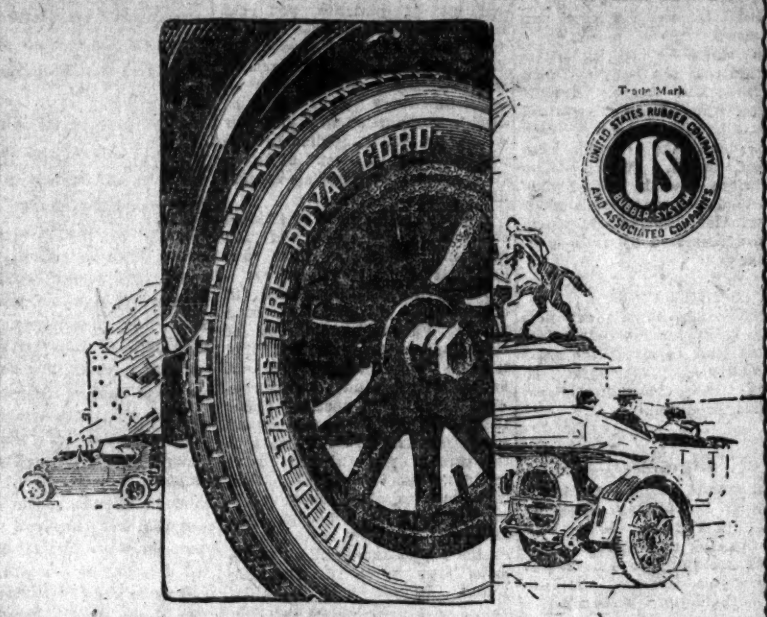

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Buick		„	(sport model)

Cliff Durant Will Disband His Team

Drivers of 'Durant Specials' Will Own Their Own Cars From Now On

Los Angeles.—In disbanding the Durant racing team, Cliff Durant, president of the Los Angeles Speedway and recognized patron of the racing sport, has not given up his speedway activities entirely. Durant has retained one of his cars and will, if his business affairs permit of it, compete in the 500-mile race at Indianapolis next May and in the final race on the Beverly Hills Speedway at Los Angeles, scheduled for the latter part of February.

There never was such a thing as a Durant racing team in the strict interpretation of the term. At no time did the drievrs of the Durant Specials pool their winnings and never has any team agreement existed. The drivers were always out for themselves, though mounted on cars furnished and financed by Cliff Durant personally.

During the past racing season every one of the Durant drivers made enough money to buy his own car, and it was for this purpose that Durant originally financed the fleet of Durant Specials that have figured so prominently in every race staged in America during 1923.

The racing cars were built to order for Durant and he turned them over to the best drivers he could get at the time, with the understanding that they would have all the prize moneys won less a certain percentage that was to be retained by Durant for operating expenses. Durant appointed a racing patron personally, and it was the duty of this manager to keep the racing fleet in condition and handle all the affairs of the motor car manufacturer-sportsman. In addition to his salary, this racing manager received a percentage of the winnings of every car, and this encouraged him to employ the best mechanics and have the cars in the best possible condition for every race.

With each driver out for himself, it created competition even between the members of the squad and was not a detriment to the sport because of the inability of other individual drivers to cope with the large squad flying Durant's racing colors.

At the opening of the 1923 speedway schedule it was impossible for certain drivers to provide themselves with the new 122-inch racers. Durant put these cars on the track and paid all operating expenses for the season. At the close of the racing year every one of the Durant pilots had sufficient cash on hand to buy his car, and they will continue to drive under the same conditions that prevailed in 1923, only they will not pay a percentage back to Durant's racing manager for operating expenses, but will pay their own expenses out of what they win.

This past year Jerry Wonderlich owned his own car just as all the Durant drivers will next season. Jerry purchased the car outright the day after the 500-mile race at Indianapolis last May, and he won enough money in the next three races to rebuild his bank balance to its former mark.

A Factory Test To Locate Noise

When you suspect that the grinding noise you hear somewhere between the engine and the rear end is located in the transmission, try a factory test to make sure about it. Hold your ear to the gearshift lever while running the motor with the clutch engaged. In the factories this is done in a soundproof room with the transmission operated by an electric motor located at the other end of a shaft which enters the room through an opening in the wall. But such soundproof requirements are not necessary where the noise you hear can be heard in ordinary running. If there are any gears worn in the transmission, or if a roller bearing is worn, loose or too tight, you will hear it plainly through the gearshift lever. But before getting excited over the conditions you find, try putting some more grease in the gear box; lack of proper lubrication may be the answer.

Fisher Body Corp. Buys Memphis Plant

The Fisher Body Corporation has bought the body plant of the Kelsey Wheel Company at Memphis, Tenn., conceded to be the largest and most modern woodworking plant in the South. This is a part of an almost continual expansion by Fisher, which includes new plants in nine other cities. When completed this program will give Fisher more than 4,000 employees.

Abuse Of High Gear Deplored By Expert

BY ERWIN GREER

The modern automobile is made to climb almost anything but trees. But I wish to demonstrate that to climb a steep hill in high gear imposes the hardest kind of work not only on the engine, but also on every other part of the car. The low-gear ratios are provided for hill climbing and they should be used for it.

It may be well here to consider a little more carefully the amount of work performed by an automobile climbing a gradient on, say, a gear ratio of three to one. A ratio of three to one means that one revolution of the rear wheels is produced by three revolutions of the engine shaft. With the lower gear ratio, the intermediate and the low, the number of engine revolutions becomes still greater as compared to the number of road-wheel revolutions.

EXACTNESS OF DISTANCE

It is not so difficult to compute with exactness the distance which a car is propelled by one explosion in the engine cylinder and the power consumed in hill climbing. The circumference of a thirty-two inch wheel is approximately 100 inches, and in covering one mile the wheel revolves 633 times. With the motor turning over three times as fast as the road wheels. It will require 1899 revolutions of the gear shift to propel the car one mile. Thus if such a car should proceed at the rate of thirty miles per hour approximately 950 engine revolutions per minute are required. With two power strokes at every explosion propels the car one foot and four and a half inches. This estimate assumes that the car be propelled over level ground. To mount a hill simply means that grade resistance is added to the various frictional and other stresses.

AS TO HILL CLIMBING

An automobile weighing 2000 pounds climbing a hill 200 feet high (measured vertically) simply performs the task of overcoming the action of gravity or lifting, and the calculation of the power required to do this must involve the factors from which the horse power unit is derived. To lift 2000 pounds 200 feet high in one minute is the same as lifting 2000x200x400,000 pounds one foot high in one minute. Theoretically, then, the lifting of 2000 pounds 200 feet high requires 400,000 plus 33,000-12.12 horse-power, and the losses through friction, air resistance, etc., consume the remainder of the theoretical horse-power output.

From all of this it must become apparent that rushing up a steep hill on the high gear must subject any car to enormous stresses, which are likely to affect the life and service of the car to a considerable degree.

Studebaker Six Makes New Record

Stock Car Goes From Salt Lake City to Los Angeles in 23 Hours 43 Minutes

Los Angeles—Breaking the record time of the famous Los Angeles Limited from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles by one hour and ten minutes, a stock 1924 Studebaker Special-Six, driven by D. A. Jenkins of Salt Lake City, has established a motor car performance mark that is causing widespread comment among motorists along the Pacific Coast.

This is the fastest that man has ever traveled overland between these two cities. It is one hour and fifty-eight minutes—almost two hours—faster than the best previous motor car record.

The Arrowhead Trail, over which the record was made, winds through many treacherous mountain passes and traverses hundreds of miles of desert roads. For this reason, and because no attempt was made to wait for ideal road and weather conditions, the feat is all the more impressive to those who are familiar with the route.

Even more remarkable than the speed attained was the endurance displayed by the car. Despite the fact that its cooling system was naturally subjected to severe test over the mountain and desert roads, no water was added to the radiator during the entire run. The American Express Company sealed the filler cap at Salt Lake City and broke the seal at Los Angeles. When checked at Los Angeles the motor was running as smoothly and as quietly as it was when it left Salt Lake City.

The run, arranged by the T. W. Naylor Company, Studebaker dealers in Salt Lake City, was timed and authenticated by the Western Union.

The distance of 853 miles was covered by the Special-Six in twenty-three hours and forty-three minutes. The best previous automobile record was twenty-five hours and forty one minutes and the time of the Los Angeles Limited is twenty-four hours and fifty minutes.

COLD WEATHER HINTS

When the car comes in out of the cold and the glass windows suddenly cover with mist, don't make the mistake that it's good time to rub dry the glass, cleaning it simultaneously. Use water for that job. The mist may give enough moisture, but keep in mind that if you rub the glass dry, you're also rubbing in a lot of gritty dust which should be gently washed off first.

Don't forget that the engine should be accelerated more than is customary when letting in the clutch and driving away from a point where the car has stood in the ice and snow for some time. The tires will tend to stick, thus encouraging a stall.

A Few Rules For Driving Motor Trucks

Captain George Thomas, of the Mack truck Sales organisation in San Francisco believes that motor truck drivers would not be in such disrepute with the passenger car motorists if they showed more consideration and courtesy on the road. Captain Thomas acquired his title from membership in the San Francisco fire department and believes in discipline. He has made up a set of rules which he presents to each of his customers. The captain's ideas are original and also satirical.

Here are his rules which would be well worth while for all truck operators to study:

If a car ahead is ambling along enjoying the scenery, sneak up behind it as quietly as possible, swing swiftly to the left, open up everything you've got and step on'er. Do this and the nerve specialists will rise up and call you blessed. Other persons will rise up and call you, but not blessed.

A two ton truck ought to be able to carry at least three tons, just the same as a horse ought to carry two riders as easily as one, a gallon measure ought to hold five quarts, an a man ought to work 12 hours a day as easily as eight.

Don't pay any particular attention to cross-town traffic. Motor trucks never do. This is what makes the cross-town traffic cross.

Remember you almost always get the best of it in a collision with a lighter vehicle, so why worry about the other fellow?

Children have a habit of running out into the street unexpectedly, so you need not be on the lookout for them, because you will probably be exonerated by the jury anyway.

When you back, back fast. It is dangerous, but you may save the millionth part of a minute.

Get there as fast as you can. Then, when you get there, you will have more time to sit around.

Don't worry about having a good supply of gas when starting on a long haul. Some farmer may be able to help you out.

It is well to approach a street crossing as rapidly as possible and then shove on the brakes. This gives the driver right behind you a thrill that he might not otherwise enjoy.

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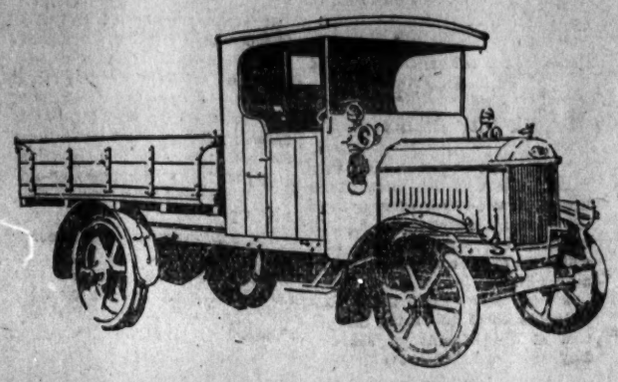

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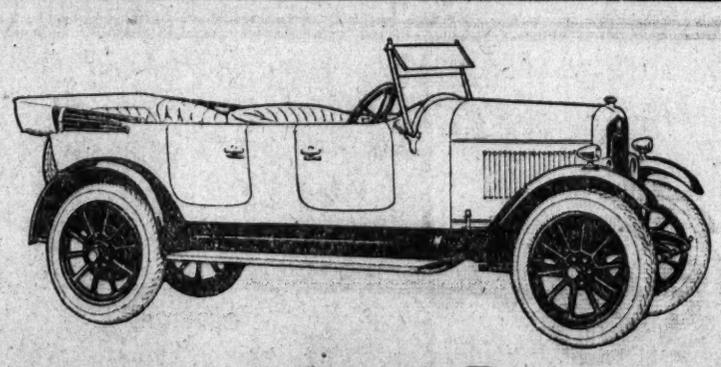

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Fujimoto Drives From Yumoto To Miyanoshita

Automobile Goes Up Road For The First Time Since The September Earthquake—Takes Three Hours To Cover Four Miles

George Fujimoto, the well known local racing pilot, recently accomplished one of the most daring feats of driving ever witnessed in this country. On January 4, accompanied by a friend, he drove his racing car from Yumoto, at the foot of the Hakone mountains, to Miyanoshita and back, says the Japan Advertiser.

Those who have not seen this section of the country since the September earthquakes will find it hard to imagine the condition of that portion of the river valley lying between Miyanoshita and the bottom of the mountains. At least 80 percent of the old motor road connecting Miyanoshito with the outside world was swept into the landslides which followed the great earthquake. One of these slides is at least a mile wide, extending from the mountain ridge to the river, and there are many others only slightly smaller.

Last November the mountain people, under the direction of Mr. H. S. K. Yamaguchi of the Fujiya Hotel, began work on a temporary path from the Fujiya Hotel to Yumoto, the work being completed in the middle of December. The path, which is cut across the face of the slides, is in many places only six feet wide, and is unsupported by any bracing. Some of the corners are at extremely acute angles, and the surface throughout is soft dirt, without any road metal. The path was intended for the small two-wheel carts used in the Hakone district, and will be supplanted by a real motor road which is to be constructed in the near future.

It is over this path that Fujimoto drove his racing car. An idea of the difficulty of the feat may be imagined from the fact that it took him nearly three hours to make the four miles from Yumoto to Miyanoshita. On one occasion he met one of the small mountain carts, and was forced to reverse for three-quarters of a mile. Three times his outside wheels fell off the road, and car being held only by the crankcase, which has a road clearance of but four inches.

The car was the racer which Fujimoto has used in dirt track racing for the past two years. It has a wheelbase of only 104 inches, very little road clearance, and enormous power, the engine developing about 100 H. P. when extended. It weighs but 1800 pounds.

Before attempting the climb George deflated his 33 x 5 tires to about 30 pounds pressure, with the idea of obtaining the maximum traction. He made the whole climb in second gear, without resorting to low. The downward trip was also made in second, which enabled him to save his brakes.

Mercury Boiler To Revolutionise Power Creation

Electrical Engineer Has Scheme To Increase Fuel Efficiency

Power from mercury vapor, making possible a double vapor power plant in which turbines for generating electricity are driven both by mercury vapor and water vapor from the same fuel source, resulting in a gain of about 50 percent in power per pound of fuel, is the outstanding achievement of a new boiler perfected by the General Electric Company.

Two such boilers have been built to date, an experimental apparatus operated at the Schenectady Works of the General Electric Company and an experimental installation now under observation at the Dutch Point generating station of the Hartford Electric Light Company, at Hartford, Conn.

This installation is the first of its kind in the world. Experiments have been conducted by the General Electric Company over a period of several years. The success of these experiments warranted the manufacture of a set of commercial size and it was arranged between the two companies that this installation should be made in Hartford.

The equipment at Hartford is now being operated with a partial load for the purpose of getting experience with continued running without mercury risk or injury through overloading.

The rising cost of coal and its transportation makes it more and more desirable to reduce to a minimum the fuel consumption for the manufacture of power. Any substantial savings warrant a very large investment in power station equipment and the expenditure of considerable sums of money in devising methods of operation with better fuel economy.

W. L. R. Emmet, Consulting Engineer of the General Electric Company and inventor of the mercury process, estimates that if the mercury boiler comes up to all expectations, it will produce with 35 pounds gauge pressure, when compared with a steam turbine generating plant which uses 200 pounds steam pressure, about 52 percent more output in electricity per pound of fuel.

"And if," Mr. Emmet adds, "in such a plant the boiler room is re-equipped with furnaces and mercury apparatus arranged to burn 18 percent more fuel, the station capacity with the same steam turbines, condensers, auxiliaries, water circulation, etc., would be increased about 80 percent."

The process is novel in every particular, and it was necessary to elaborately study the characteristics of mercury and its vapor. During the earlier experiments it was found that no form of packing or corking of the joints would resist the mercury vapor and it is the development of arc and acetylene welding which has made such apparatus possible

It was necessary for the inventor not only to design and manufacture the apparatus, but also to devise methods of operation, as there was naturally no precedent by which to work. The apparatus was shipped and erected and was started and successfully operated just as designed.

The mercury vapor process involves the vaporisation of mercury in a boiler, driving of a turbine by the mercury vapor and the condensation of the exhaust in a condenser where its latent heat is delivered to water and thus used to generate steam at pressure suitable for use in existing steam plants.

The condensed mercury runs back by gravity into the mercury boiler. Thus the mercury vapor acts as a heat conveyor and, at the same time, delivers energy to the mercury turbine. This affords a means by which the temperature range of operation is more than doubled as compared with ordinary steam processes, and the efficiency consequently greatly increased. Means are also provided by which the flue gases are brought to temperatures equivalent to those used in steam processes by being carried through a steam superheater and a feed water heater.

An application of this process on a large scale was built at Schenectady and operated experimentally on many occasions. This equipment was originally designed to give 1500 kw. from the mercury turbine but it was never run above 1050 kw. Of the 1050 kw. so delivered in these tests, 800 constitutes net gain as compared with a 200 lb. steam process operating with similar firing conditions. With such a performance of the mercury turbine, and with the steam produced used as in the best power stations, this result is equivalent to about 11,300 B. T. U. from fuel per kilowatt hour. 18,000 B. T. U. per kilowatt hour is considered extremely good in large existing steam stations. This equipment operated with about 12 lbs. pressure in the mercury boiler. "By using a pressure of 35 lbs. which seems to be possible," Mr. Emmet says, "the efficiency could be considerably increased."

The present installation is not of sufficient capacity to have much effect on the total cost of power produced by the Electric Company at the present time. It is large enough, however, to learn much about the results which may be expected when used on a large scale. This initial success indicates that there is no insurmountable obstacle to manufacture sets of a size to replace the present large steam boiler now installed in modern power stations.

The last step of several years ago in improving the efficiency of manufacturing power was the replacement of the reciprocating engine by the steam turbine.

The modern steam turbine under similar conditions is about 40 percent more efficient than the best reciprocating engines and the attainment of this degree of gain has been the work of 20 years. "It would seem" Mr. Emmet says, "that the introduction of the mercury process would accomplish a much greater gain. And this may be greatly increased because it is believed possible to make mercury turbines much better than those which have been tested and also to use higher pressures in the mercury vapor."

The change from reciprocating engines to steam turbines necessitated complete redesign of the old station. But in applying the mercury process it is only necessary to replace the steam boiler in the large modern plants by a mercury boiler which will give greatly increased output in the same space. In other words, there will be no general redesign of a station to obtain the benefit of the better economy and at the same time materially increase the output from the building. Like all great steps in advance, time will be required to develop and perfect a system before this process can be expected to reflect on the operating costs of the public utilities.

Naturally, the question which will arise in connection with this mercury process is the danger from mercurial poisoning, either to the community or to the attendants. In the first place, as previously stated, all joints are welded, so that it is impossible for mercury to escape except through accident, and arrangement are such that leakage if it should occur will go into the stack where it an do no harm.

Mercury boils and condenses much like water, except that its density is much greater and its boiling temperature much higher. At atmospheric pressure mercury boils at 677 degrees Fahrenheit and water at 212 degrees. Mercury condenses in a 28 inch vacuum at 456 degrees Fahrenheit and water at 100 degrees.

At present mercury sells for about 80 cents a pound. The boiler installed in Hartford contains 30,000 pounds of mercury, and is designed to give from mercury and steam about 4100 kw. giving about 7.3 lbs. of mercury per kw. Recent experiments indicate that in future designs 4 lbs. per kw. will be sufficient.

Mr. Emmet, inventor of the mercury vapor process, has had an important part in the designing of electrical apparatus for the General Electric Company and in the development of its uses from the time of the Company's formation.

He was responsible for the development of the Curtis turbine and the promotion and direction of the company's steam turbine activities for many years. Mr. Emmet has also been the father of electric ship propulsion and has promoted and very largely designed the very large applications of it which have been made in the U. S. Navy and elsewhere.

Mr. Emmet has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He was awarded the Edison Medal in 1919, and other medals and degrees. He is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and is a member of several engineering societies.

Driver, Not Auto Causes Most Deaths

It is not the fault of the automobile that 100,000 people have died as the result of automobile accidents—14,000 last year alone. It's entirely the responsibility of the drivers. Explanations after the accident will not bring the dead to life or heal the wounds of the injured.

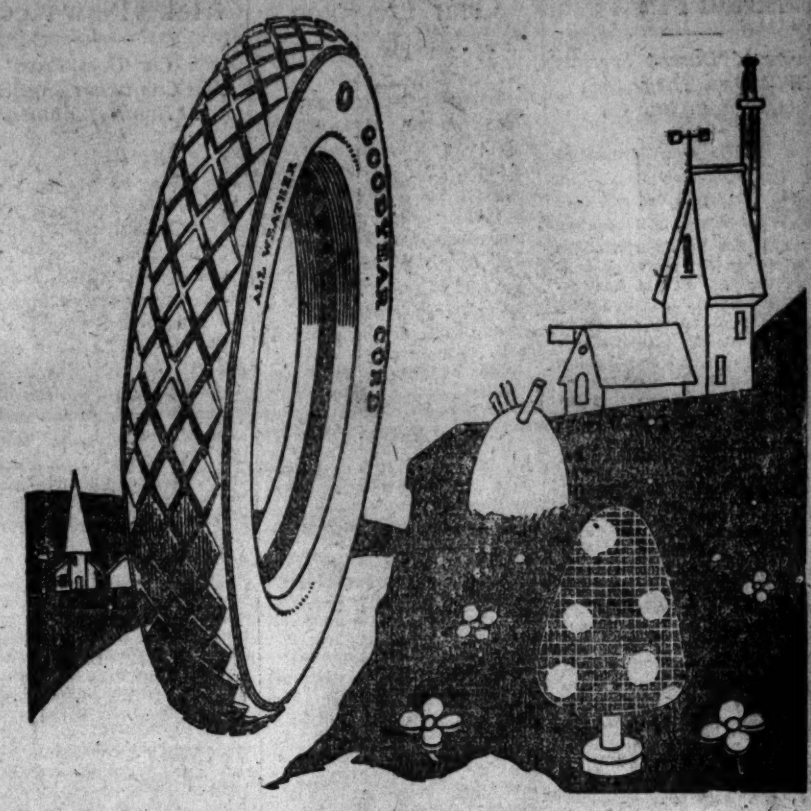
Driving an automobile requires both hands on the steering wheel, both eyes on the road and one's whole mind on the job. Safe driving is impossible with eyes focused on the sidewalk fashion parade or with one arm around a girl.

For sightseeing, take the "rubberneck" wagon; for courtship, the old parlor sofa is hard to beat. Transferring petting parties from the safe, stationary sofa to a high-speed gas buggy has canceled many a wedding. Love is commonly supposed to be blind, and it too often is—at the steering wheel.

Increase in automobiles and pedestrians requires additional care in driving. Emergencies may arise at any minute which require quick thinking and prompt action to avert a collision.

Keep your eyes straight ahead when driving forward and look back when in reverse. Watch constantly for vehicles coming from side-streets. It is sometimes hard to tell which vehicle will reach the intersection first and if there is any doubt let the other fellow pass regardless of who is supposed to have the right of way.

When driving, drive. Don't depend on the other fellow!



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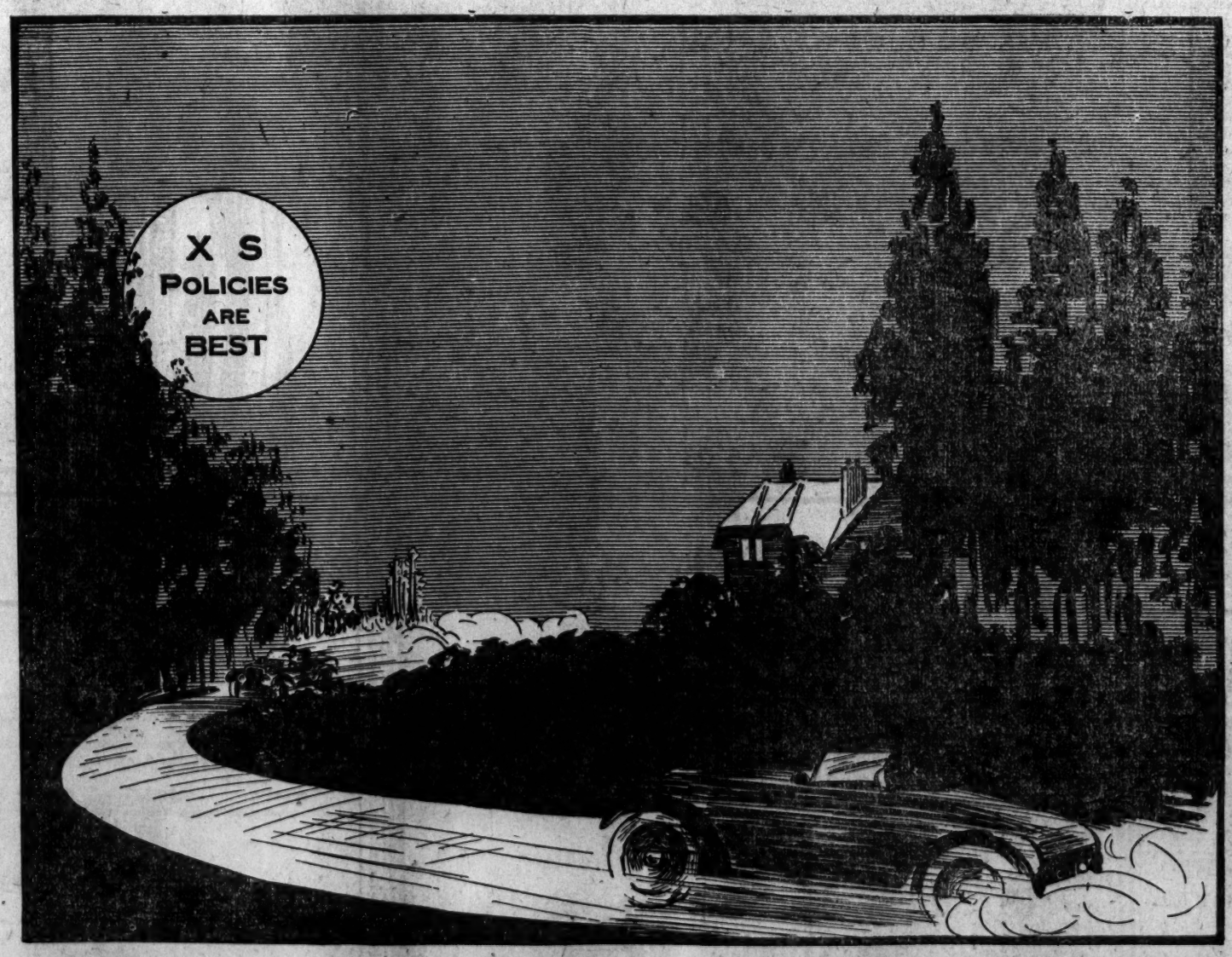

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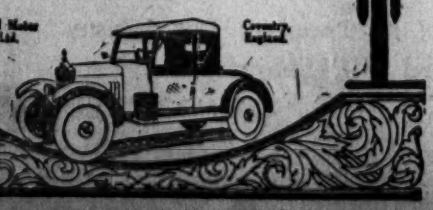

Golf
Football
Rugby
Racing
Paper Hunting

China Press Sports

Hockey
Basketball
Billiards
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1924

FOOTBALL HAS OFF DAY, DUE TO INTERPORT

First League Games Put Up To Prevent Possible Injuries

POLICE DEFEATED

Navy Wins One Of Two Games Played; Park Closed

RESULTS
SECOND LEAGUE

Navy	4	Police	2
Customs	4	Thos. H'bury	1
Hongkew W. O.		Public School	

Hongkew ground closed.

BY WHISTLE"

With the Interport games coming off next week, Saturday was very much of an off-day. All the first League games were put off to prevent the possibility of injury to the selected players.

Hongkew ground was closed, so the League games played amounted to two.

The Navy annexed two points by beating the Police and the Customs did the same with Thos. Hanbury school.

Alec Leslie had most of the Interport team out for shooting practice, and they seemed in pretty good shape.

The prospects for the games seem pretty good, but the Hongkong team is still a somewhat unknown quantity. They arrive tomorrow, and when they turn out for practice, fans will be able to draw their own conclusions.

The selection committee's final choice seems to square pretty well with current football opinion.

The only two exceptions being outside-right and in a lesser degree center-half.

There is a strong feeling that Clark of the Engineers should, at least, have been given a trial, as outside-right is his place; he is speedy and can shoot with his right foot and is a player of considerable experience. The position seems to have been difficult to fill which makes it all the more strange that he has not been given a trial.

The other doubt, one hears, is to whether Knight should not take Crawford's place at center-half, and here the Selection Committee have had a real question to settle.

Crawford is good, and when on his game is the right man, but Knight has been showing splendid form lately, that more than one think he is better than Crawford on his present showing.

But taking Crawford's experience into consideration the Committee are wise in keeping him.

It is a fine team anyway, and we look forward to a real struggle with Hongkong, their team stiffened with the army players will make Shanghai work for all they get.

Hongkew Golf Club To Play Japanese

In the semi-final of the Hongkew Golf Club's Handicap "Knock-Out" competition J. M. C. Lopes beat A. E. Collins and A. Encarnacao beat A. M. Correa. The final will take place in March, between A. Encarnacao and J. M. C. Lopes.

The Hongkew Golf Club vs. The Koshin Golf Club.

This match will take place today at 8.15 a.m. and following are the names of the contestants:

C. M. Sequeira and H. Collaco vs. H. Ando and S. Kikuta.

A. Encarnacao and A. E. Collins vs. T. Imai and K. Ishii.

J. M. C. Lopes and A. M. Correa vs. M. Yamamoto and T. Fujioka.

A. M. Collaco and F. G. Remedios vs. T. Kunugi and Y. Yamamoto.

C. Silva and S. Luz vs. T. Urakawa and T. Ichiki.

Britons Lose To Canadians In Ice Hockey Tournament

(Reuter's Service)

Chamonix, Feb. 1.—Czecho-Slovakia defeated Switzerland by 11 goals to 2 and Canada beat Britain by 19 goals to 2 in the ice hockey matches of the Olympic Games played today.

The United States beat Sweden by 20 goals to nil, thus earning the right to meet Canada in the final on Sunday. Britain and Sweden will play for third place.

Racing Legislation Of 1923 —A Viewpoint

Nothing could so forcibly illustrate the tragedy of the preconceived idea, as the debacle in the local racing world resulting from the racing legislation of the past year. This legislation was bound from its very inception to be worse than futile in connection with its ostensible and over trumpeted object of bringing down the cost of racing. Such a catch penny phrase should have been seen through from the start as being only a means of votecatching at the special meetings called to pass the legislation. The atmosphere of convivial dinners and -tiffins, through their spirituous environment, would be naturally such as to influence the judgment of those who would be otherwise indifferent or mildly opposed to tampering with existing legislation and existing methods of buying in the open market. One can never exaggerate the influence of environment and the ideas absorbed, in a convivial atmosphere from the promoters of legislation would naturally have an exaggerated semblance of importance and necessity to the entertained, who become instilled with ideas alien to their natural judgment and later vote contrary to the dictates of their uninfluenced minds.

Prior to one of the meetings a circular letter was issued by those desiring to pass the new legislation and it contained one paragraph which unmistakeably was inserted with the sole object of influencing the votes of the indifferent and semi-indifferent. That sentence was "Unless members are made acquainted with the *true state of affairs* now there may be considerable unpleasantness later" From that day to this no one has been made acquainted with the state of affairs either true or the reverse and the only result of the legislation has been not considerable unpleasantness but the most damnable and hellish unpleasantness we have known in the racing world of China since racing was instituted in these realms. The sponsors of last years legislation have crowned themselves with anything but halo of glory. However, living as they do in a bricked in atmosphere of prejudice, they fondly believe they have placed themselves on a pedestal to be worshiped by the future racing generations. It would seem that the gift of common sense has become atrophied in the minds of the sponsors of the recent legislation, when they fondly dreamed that the healthy competition natural to sales by auction was going to bring down the price of anything worth having. Results show the reverse. That the highly valuable mental commodity called common sense was jettisoned whenever it suited the purpose of those responsible for that legislation there can be little doubt. One of the first things that common sense objects to is any man deliberately contradicting himself, yet self contradictions were the stock in trade of the sponsors.

In this connection the most glaring contradictions were those of Mr. H. S. Arnhold. He was responsible for the bringing forward of the resolution of April 23, 1923. In doing so one of his remarks was "In drawing up the resolution every consideration has been shown to those members of the Club, who have imported griffins, which are already in Shanghai. It is for this reason that all 14 hand ponies, which are registered by May 16 and started before December 31 *are to be eligible for racing* and also all griffins now in Shanghai, which are registered by that date."

(Again) "I hope nothing will be proposed *which is against the spirit of the resolution* and likely to frustrate its object."

The spirit of the resolution was to show consideration to all the owners of 210 griffins then in Shanghai, *which were eligible for racing*. This sound common sense view was jettisoned by Mr. H. E.

INTERPORT XI TAKES FINAL, ON WAY TO HANKOW

The Rest Defeated In Final Game Of Tryout Series

There was very little doubt, from the outset, of the result of the Interport Hockey Trial played yesterday at the Cricket Club Ground. The Shanghai side (Colors) had matters practically all their own way, and in spite of the plucky defense put up by the Rest (Whites), won by the comfortable margin of six goals to one. Whites were one man short throughout the game and with only four forwards, they found themselves unable to break through the sterling defense of the Shanghai side. This fact took away largely from the interest of the game, which would have been very much better if the whites had had their complement of men.

Early in the game, Mackintosh, who was playing in place of Columbine on the Interport side, opened the scoring with a neat shot. This was speedily equalised, Sharp scoring the only goal for his side with a shot which gave Jones no chance whatever. Colors then began to press strongly but could not break through until shortly before the whistle, when Ribiero, at left wing, scored with a very fine shot.

In the second half, the Rest seemed to lose heart and the game speedily resolved itself into a question of how many goals the Interporters could manage to score. Luck was somewhat against them, however, and many fine opportunities were missed, on two occasions the ball sailing just over the cross-bar.

Huxter opened the scoring in the second half as a result of a very neat piece of combination between himself and Crompton. The latter added a further three goals in rapid succession bringing the final score to six goals to one.

On the whole, the game was a very fast one, and judging from the greatly improved form shown by the Shanghai side, there appears to be every prospect of their returning from Hankow with colors flying. A feature of the game was the fine combination between Crompton and Huxter, and the general improvement in the Shanghai attack.

For the Whites, mention must be made of the fine play of Tegetmeir and Martin, the full-backs, and especially of Mills, at goal-keeper. The latter gave a fine exhibition and brought off some magnificent saves.

The Shanghai Team left for Hankow last night at 11 and will line up as follows:

Jones, Rogerson and Collaco, White, Harvie and Bourne, Gutierrez, Huxter, Crompton, Columbine and Ribiero.

THE JUNIOR GAME

A friendly match between the Junior Hockey Club and the Club Lusitano resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of eight goals to five. The game was rather slow owing to the bad state of the ground which militated against good play to a large extent.

INTERPORT SIDE MUCH SUPERIOR IN FINAL RUGBY TEST

The Rest Defeated By 45 Points To Nothing, Tientsin Due Wednesday

The last of the Trial games for the forthcoming match against Tientsin was played yesterday afternoon and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Interport side over the rest by 45 pts. to nil.

The ground was in glorious condition which gave zest to the game. There is little need for comment because of the satisfactory result, but Shanghai will be up against a very different proposition next Thursday, and everyone will have to go all out from the beginning.

The Tientsin side will arrive at Shanghai North Station on Wednesday at 10 p.m.

Their Team is as follows:

Back: R. B. Gotch.

Threequarters: H. C. Eustace, Capt. Fabre, Sold, Magoud and Cpl. Roberts.

Halves: I. S. Annand and I. H. Howell.

Forwards: F. W. G. North (Capt.), E. M. P. Williams, Lt. Steiger, Lt. Waymel, Capt. O. Cushman. Capt. Adams, O. Lattimore, G. Craigie Ross.

Shanghai, Back: G. D. Nicholl.

Threequarters: G. F. H. Bichard, H. W. P. McMeekin (Capt.), C. S. Holdsworth, C. R. W. Thomson.

Halves: G. E. Goolden and R. L. S. Webb.

Forwards: W. E. D. Smith, S. A. Grew, C. E. Fleury, C. T. Davis, T. G. B. Dewar, J. C. Stewart, E. A. Jenkinson, and J. H. Raikes.

The Interport Dinner will be held after the match on Thursday at the Shanghai Club, the dance at the Cercle Sportif Francais will be the following evening.

Rifle Association Program For Month

Following is the shooting program of the Shanghai Rifle Association for February: Friday 15th inst. Range 500 yds. and Friday 29th inst. Range 600 yards one sighter and ten scoring shots at each distance.

The Attendance Cup will take place in conjunction with the above competition.

A team match between the S.R.A. and the S.M.C. Electricity Dept. 8 men aside, will take place on Sunday 17th inst. at 3 p.m. Conditions Service rifle and targets. The names of members representing S. R. A. team will be published in the monthly circular which will be issued after the Chinese New Year holidays.

Breaks Record For Marksmanship

Manila, Dec. 28.—Capt. Claudius M. Easley of the 31st Infantry broke the world's record for rifle shooting over the United States Army qualification course, with a mark of 343 out of a possible 350. The old record was 341. Capt. Easley's scores were: 200 yds. slow fire 48, 200 yds. rapid fire 50, 300 yds. slow fire 47, 300 yds. rapid fire 50, 500 yds. slow fire 50, 500 yds. rapid fire 50, 600 yds. slow fire 48.

The 300 yds. slow fire score was shot in the rain with a 15 mile wind, which explains the fact that he dropped more points there than at any other range.

GOLF COMPETITION

During February a Medal Competition will be held. Conditions 18 Holes. A and B Classes. Cards 50 cents each.

Ma Stribling And Young Stribling

Stribling and Young Stribling

Young Stribling, the sensational 18-year-old Macon (Ga.) light heavyweight, is still a boy to Ma Stribling, his mother, who is shown holding him in her arms at Boston, where he trained to fight Joe Eagan. Both Ma and Pa Stribling are old-time circus performers, and the boy comes by his great strength naturally.

All Records Broken For Championship Activity In Pugilism In 1923 Season

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 30.—Establishing a record for championship activity, the pugilistic season of 1923 has taken rank as the most spectacular, if not the greatest ever witnessed.

Nine battles with world's championships at stake, in five of which titles changed hands, were fought during the year, the climax coming sensationally when Jack Dempsey successfully defended his heavyweight crown by knocking out Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine challenger, in the second round at the Polo Grounds.

That savage, furious struggle between the American "Tiger-man" and the "Wild Bull of the Pampas" lasted less than four minutes but, in the minds of those who saw it, ranks as the most remarkable battle of all time, an epic that has no parallel in ring history. Knocked down seven times in the first round, Firpo came back with a battering rush that drove Dempsey thrpugh the ropes and all but toppled the American from his throne, but the champion crushed his opponent in the second round, the final count coming on the South American's ninth knockdown.

FOUR NEW CHAMPS

With the exception of Joe Lynch, bantamweight king, and Micky Walker, welterweight titleholder, all of the world's champions risked their titles in important matches and the end of the season found four new fistic rulers at the top. They are Pancho Villa, Filipino whirlwind, who knocked Jimmy Wilde, little Britisher, from the flyweight throne, Johnny Dundee, New York, Italian, who battered Eugene Criqui, French war veteran, into defeat two months after the latter had knocked out Johnny Kilbane for the featherweight sceptre; Harry Greb, Pittsburg "windmill" who deprived Johnny Wilson, of Boston, of middleweight laurels; and Mike McTigue, Irish-American, who won the light heavyweight crown by outpointing Battling Siki, the singular Senegalese, on St. Patrick's Day in Dublin. McTigue narrowly saved his title by getting a draw in a riotous match with Young Stribling, Georgia schoolboy, in October.

Dempsey and Benny Leonard, lightweight king, remained masters of their classes. Besides battling Firpo, the heavyweight titleholder defended his crown against Tommy Gibbons, of St. Paul, in the little Montana boom town of Shelby on the Fourth of July, failing to score a knockout but winning decisively on points in 15 rounds. Leonard met his

(Continued on Page 2)

Benbow Rowe Wins 'Unt, Leads For Aggregate Cup

BY DISMAL JIMMY

Many were the dismal forebodings as to what the going would be like for the thirteenth hunt. The number alone was ominous and one ex-steward confided to Ye Scribbler on Friday when the rain was falling drip, drip, drip—that it was quite impossible to have a hunt anyhow even on Saturday the same gentleman saw his feelings were "very divided" it reminded me of the remark of a lady some years ago at the Mischa Elman concert. She excitedly confided to the gentleman on her left "that her soul was being torn."

Judge then of our feelings oh ye fond sympathisers of the trials and tribulations of the hunting confraternity when the going on Saturday proved almost ideal—no dust and only just a wee, wee bit heavy.

The Inimitable Sparke laid the hunt with that verve and aplomb for which he is celebrated. He laid it as only an experienced fox can lay a hunt, full of going, good jumps, though not many of them, and withal, full of traps for the unwary, nobody dreamt where he was going. How could they for he started as if he meant to hunt in the Springfield country but then he went slap into London Town country over London Bridge and over the World's End jump.

The World's End Jump, since the hunt last passed over it, has been cut into a most frightful chasm. It is now both deep and wide and the water lies at the bottom waiting for those who are doomed to be unhappy.

PLENTY TROUBLE

And what a lot of unhappiness there was—the first flight flew it like a bunch of wild ducks, but then one chap dived in like a frog—you know how frogs leap—just a splash and they are under. And so was he.

His example was followed by others but not to the same extent. They swerved to the right and they swerved to the left. They cursed and they swore. And who shall say that the pony who discarded his rider was not wise?

The leaders chuckled—they were safely over and now for a good long run to get away with it. But the Inimitable One cheated them. He ran the paper over the Zig-zag Jump and then he stopped. So the result of the beautiful leap over the World's End jump was quite lost.

The Hunt took quite a long time to find where the fox had gone but Schoch nosed it out. The Dead Cat Line seemed to attract him I don't know whether they hunt dead cats in Switzerland but he always seems to be there or thereabouts.

Ye Scribbler now took a toss, and were it not for the unselfish action of one Fash and one Lewis Andrews who have earned free drinks for the rest of their lives Ye Scribbler would still be perambulating the puriieus of the Minghong district.

To the Dead Cat Line succeeded the Bad Dog Village and then a run towards Babbicombe Ford, passing thence to the Paint Brush Tree over a platform and over a long run towards Chippo to just beyond Rose's Wade where there was a big stone bridge.

BRAND "WRECKED"

Just before the bridge David Brand became a complete wreck but fortunately the hunt waited at green paper until he came up and he was able to continue the run.

When all the lame ducks had arrived the Master, Mr. G. Grayrigge, gave the word and the mighty band of thrusters, no longer to be restrained swept off for Nimrod Sound and thence over the Wobbly Creek.

The natives laid a pup at the Wobbly Creek. They had put paper on a narrow bridge and the first portion of the Hunt all crossed it amidst steady exhortations and ejaculations from the Master to take it one at a time Ye Scribbler was one of those to cross he ought to have known better for the Inimitable would never have laid such a trap.

All got back as best they might for Schoch once again had got away with it and away he went hell for leather over the Wobbly Creek jump on a "me for home" stunt straight as an arrow to Jim's Joys and then straight as an arrow to the Serpentine and on. Egad! he must know every inch of the way.

But there were those in the Hunt who would not let him go alone Ye Scribbler was one of them. He overhauled him in the Via Media but in his turn he was passed by many feather-dusters. And hope was definitely abandoned when it was seen that the Dry Cut was not the finish.

Mr. Moon now took the lead followed by Arthur and other valiant riders. Moon thought the finish would be over the new Dry Cuts towards London Town but he promptly ran off paper and those with him.

For the paper lay on the left over the well-known run home and the Springfield Line, where the flags had been erected barely a minute before the Hunt came in sight.

The card reads as follows:

Start: Misery Flats at 2:30 p.m.

Finish: Springfield

1. E. S. Benbow-Rowe on The Chimley (light and heavyweight winner)
2. H. Arthur on Hairpin
3. R. Moon on Happy New Year
4. A. David on Tommy.

SQUIRES BINGHAM QUINTET BEATS "Y" DAY SCHOOL

Foreign League Champs Score 52 To School's 17

The Squires Bingham basketball quintet had little trouble in defeating the Y.M.C.A. Day School boys last night at the latter's gymnasium. The game drew a fairly big crowd, due probably to the recent scarcity of basketball matches here.

In spite of the wide margin in the score, 52 to 17, the game was well played throughout. The school boys were outweighed and outreached by the lanky and heavy Squibings, but were outplayed, chiefly in shooting. Right through the forty minutes of play, they fought gamely without one moment's let-up. The Squires won, because they could shoot better.

Tong, the school center, opened the scoring for the "Y" team with a foul shot. He soon followed with one from floor, giving them a three point lead. Then several foul shots were given to Roy Squires who wasted them all. After about five minutes, the Squibings seemed to have warmed up, and Shipley scored with a beauty. Then, goal after goal, the foreign players piled up. The school guards were bewildered, and although they tried hard to keep them from scoring, they found that their attempts were futile, and the tall Roy Squire and Hines, with the fast shooting Shipley, netted time and again until the interval when the score read as 30 to 9.

The score of the second half was 22-8, and in this half the school lads showed better team work. But still, the winners piled up the count steadily. The change of the school's lineup in this half seemed to help a little in the passing work, but they were still short of shooting ability.

Shipley played an unusually good game at forward. He shoots like a machine gun, and some of the baskets he scores are beauties. The Squire brothers were in their usual form, fast and clean. Hines played well at center, while Hirsh played hard at guard.

For the losers, Chen played excellent ball on the forward line. Tong was good as center, but he was handicapped greatly by his short stature. S. D. Yuen was a star of the team last night, and he shone brightly at his guarding position.

Mr. Graham of Yencheng, who has the fame as the coach of the first Chinese American football team, refereed the game.

BARNEY GOOGLE — By Billy De Beck

LISTEN, BROWN EYES, YOUR PAPA'S IN WALL STREET NOW. YESSIR, I OWN 500 SHARES OF "BELGIAN HAIR TONIC" YESTERDAY SHE JUMPED FROM 96½ TO 112½ - SIXTEEN NOTCHES AND MY PROFIT IS $8000. BOM BONS IF I WANT TO SELL OUT - BUT, NOT ME, I'M GONNA TAKE FRANK HUTTON'S ADVICE AND NURSE THAT B.H.T. TILL SHE REACHES 300 - "BELGIAN HAIR TONIC" IS THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN YEARS, SPARKY, ALL IT NEEDS IS PROMOTION AND PUBLIC APPROVAL WILL FOLLOW!
SPARK PLUG
LOOK SPARKY, HERE'S A SAMPLE BOTTLE - SMELL IT - AIN'T IT GREAT! - IF SOME OLD GENT WANTS A SHRUB ON HIS ROOF ALL HE DOES IS TO SPRINKLE A FEW DROPS OF THIS TONIC ON HIS COCO - IF HE WANTS A BEARD LIKE SANTA CLAUS, HE RUBS SOME OF IT ON HIS CHIN - LIKE THIS, SPARKY, LET ME SHOW YOU - CLOSE YOUR MOUTH ONCE -
SPARK PLUG
JULIUS CAESAR'S CATS!!!
SPARK PLUG
WALL ST
RIGHT DOWN TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE, SPARKY, AND SHOW YOURSELF - WE BUY 500 MORE SHARES!
SPARK PLUG
BELGIAN HAIR TONIC OPENED 112½ CLOSED 120½
DEBEck 10-30

5. J. G. Lyon [illegible]
6. A. S. Withers on Night Raider.

In view of a protest having been entered this is subject to a later alteration.

There will be another Hunt on Tuesday afternoon of the China New Year Holidays, the time and place of the meet will be advertised later.

A word is requisite in warning to the gentlemen who take no part in the Hunt but make a practice of riding to and fro over the trail at the finish. This is a practice which no gentleman should permit himself to indulge in for it constitutes a danger to the Hunt. In the present instance by riding across the track, a certain person who was riding a grey pony very nearly collided with the leaders of the Hunt and had there been a collision the consequences might very well have been a broken neck for himself and one, if not more, of the huntsmen. This quite apart from the regrettable state of affairs which would arise, if a potential winner were deprived of his hunt through such ill-judged action. It is hoped that no more will be heard of the practice.

CHINA NEW YEAR HUNTS

Weather permitting the following hunts will be held during the Holidays:

Tuesday, Feb. 5.
Wednesday, Feb 6.
Thursday, Feb 7.
Saturday, Feb. 9. (Consolation Hunt)

Time and place will be advertised later.

Racing Legislation Of 1923—A Viewpoint

(Continued from Page 1)

Arnhold at the meeting held in September, 1923. "I think there is some misunderstanding. You will remember that when the discussion first arose, it was thought it would be sufficient to stipulate for a measurement of 13-3, but it was later thought advisable to increase the height to 14 in view of the powers given to the Stewards. As a result the 210 ponies that came down were only passed for measurement." What about his statement in April that they were eligible for racing. It is evident that Mr. H. E. Arnhold was the gentleman requiring reminding of his own words, with which he tried to get the resolution passed. Another point on which his memory evidently required refreshing was that the height was raised to 14 hands not as a result of the powers given the stewards but under an amendment of Mr. N. L. Clarke carried *Nem. Con.*

At the same meeting in September, 1923 Mr. H. E. Arnold further remarked "The position now is that the ponies that came down here and were measured by a certain date were measured in order to have a record of them so that they would not have to go up for auction. But they have never been inspected. If members wish to have them race without inspection they must say so, *but there can be no doubt* they were originally merely measured in order to establish the fact that they were not compelled to be sold by auction."

If we had not Mr. H. E. Arnhold's distinct statement in April, 1923 "are to be eligible for racing" and if further we were entirely devoid of the gift of common sense we might have believed the remark that the ponies were "measured in order to establish the fact that they were not compelled to be sold by auction." What has measurement got to do with auctions? and how could the measurement establish any fact other than height? The only way to identify a pony to establish the fact of his *eligibility for racing* is by inspection and the taking of all identification marks. This was the spirit of the resolution of April, 1923 and Mr. H. E. Arnhold who hoped "nothing would be proposed which is against the spirit of the resolution" is the very first to strangle the spirit.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold at the meeting on April 23, 1923 said, "I should like to make one remark. We are not legislating against Mr. Harry Morriss or any member of the Club. We are trying to pass this resolution, which on various occasions during the last six years has been suggested by members of the Club and I am sure I should be the very last person to bring forward anything detrimental to Mr. Morriss."

Dispite this assurance, out of the 210 ponies in Shanghai before May 15, 1923 only a single pony belonging to one other racing man has been rejected but Mr. Morriss was informed that six of his ponies were ineligible, despite the *spirt of the resolution* and the actual statement of Mr. H. E. Arnhold. "We are not legislating against Mr. Morriss or any member of the Club."

Let us see how such a statement works. There is a pony inspection committee, the constitution of which is arbitrary, in as much as its decisions are final and it was not elected by open vote. It is composed for the most part of members who are themselves owners of racing establishments and consequently often in the position of adjudicating upon ponies of rivals.

The pony "Robbery" was one of the 210 ponies in Shanghai prior to May 15, 1923 and was entered at a Shanghai race meeting but never raced last year. He was one of those coming under the Caption "*to be eligible for racing*" according to the regulations of chief sponsor Mr. H. E. Arnhold, and justly so as no legislation should or can be retrospective, unless such is actually stipulated at the time the legislation becomes law, and even then the British law courts have held that compensation is necessary where monetary grivance can be proved as a result of the legislation.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold's remarks at the meeting of April, 1923 guaranteed the racing fraternity that the legislation was not intended to be retroactive against the 210 grimms then in Shanghai, provided they came up for measurement and inspection before May 15. If that measurement and inspection did not take place, before May 15, when the ponies were submitted by the owners for inspection, then the blame rests solely with those responsible for a derilection of duty and not with those who carried out all they were called upon to do. It is stated that "Robbery" was not submitted for inspection in accordance with the rule. Technically perhaps no, but actually yes, as he was sent up for measurement and inspection when entered for the Shanghai Spring Meeting 1923, before the legislation was passed or came into force. "Robbery" is allowed to race but what of Mr. Tam's "Attractive Fellow" that pony was in Shanghai, true a little late for the named date May 15 owing to rail and shipping difficulties up north and in face of this difficulty it and its stable companions were favored with acceptance by the I.R.C. Committee. It was entered and accepted for the Klangwan meeting in the Autumn but not raced. Upon entry all ponies were measured and inspected last year and this pony like all others was naturally so passed before appearing in the Klangwan race book. Again this pony belonging to Mr. Tam was entered for the Klangwan China New Year meeting but his entry would not be accepted as it had not passed the inspection committee (for the most part composed of rivals in the local racing world).

Again Mr. H. E. Morriss's "Lissenfield" was one of the 210 grimms in Shanghai prior to May 15, 1923. Prior to this date he was measured, inspected and a registration certificate issued. He further raced in Klangwan in June 1923, where he won his only race, five furlongs in eleven seconds slower than record, beating a subscription grimm by a head. It was later stated, we understand, that Lissenfield would have to come up again for inspection as he had not been issued a proper certificate. We understand that at the time the certificate was issued no mention was made about its not being in order and that a later inspection would be necessary. In any case, any irregularity in regard to the certificate was the fault of those responsible for its issue and not Mr. Morriss who accepted it in all good faith. This afterthought irregularity of the certificates (issued by the responsible officials) was made the excuse for bringing the rest of Mr. Morriss's grimms up for inspection and rejecting six of them, although they were measured inspected and certified prior to May 15. What are we to think of this state of things in face of the Stewards Circular letter and the paragraph it contained to the effect that "*Unless members are made acquainted with the true state of affairs now there may be considerable unpleasantness later.*" Here we have all this unpleasantness arrising out of the very legislation that was to do away with unpleasantness in the future. The ban on "Lissenfield" racing in Shanghai passes all bounds of unpleasantness and enters the category of scandal.

The two clubs are supposed to be working together and what races on one course should race on the other course, provided the owner is a member of both clubs, but "Lissenfields" starting in Klangwan was not recognised by the Shanghai Race Club authorities last Autumn. Although paragraph 2 of resolution 1 passed at the meeting of April 23, 1923, reads "all grimms in Shanghai shall be registered and measured by May 15, 1923 and must start in a flat Race *either* on the Shanghai or Klangwan Race courses before December 31, 1925" Lissenfield complied with the regulation of measurement and inspection as well as that of starting at Klangwan. Where then is the much boasted harmony between the two Clubs. This harmony is the preconceived idea and its debacle is the tragedy of the preconceived idea. The time has arrived with the New Year to abolish all this cause of unpleasantness which has resulted from the legislation of 1923 and get back to pre-legislation days, where a sublime harmony pervaded the atmosphere of the two local race courses.

"T.H.E. NAGS."

All Records Fall In Pugilism In Season Of 1923

(Continued from Page 1)

foremost rival, Lew Tendler, once more and scored a decisive victory in a 15-round match at the Yankee Stadium.

Two American ring titles also changed hands but in both cases the losers acquired other laurels before the season closed. Villa lost the American flyweight title to Frankie Genaro, of New York, before conquering Wilde, and Greb was shorn of his American light heavyweight title by Gene Tunney, former soldier boxer and Greenwich Village idol, before defeating Wilson. Tunney, whipped Greb in defense of his 175-bound honors recently at Madison Square Garden, and apparently settled their rivalry of two years' standing.

GOOD FIGHTS

Though dwarfed by comparison with the Dempsey-Firpo battle, many other colorful ring spectacles held the limelight in a season that witnessed the passing of several notable figures from the ring and the ascendancy of new pugilistic stars.

Kilbane, ruler of the featherweight realm for more than ten years, and Wilde, long king of the flyweights, were two veterans who passed into the discard. Jess Willard, Kansas man mountain, startled fans with a comeback that seemed promising when he knocked out Floyd Johnson, young Iowan, but faded into oblivion under the crushing right of Firpo in a July battle at Boyle's Thirty Acres. It was Willard's first ring campaign since losing the heavyweight title to Dempsey at Toledo in 1919, and its result effectually erased his long-cherished hope of a return match with the Manassa Mauler.

The meteoric swath out by Firpo through heavyweight ranks was the high spot of the season in many ways. The giant Argentine, returning to the United States early in the year, launched a campaign that carried him from practical obscurity to a championship match in six months, a feat unparalleled in ring annals. Firpo knocked out Bill Brennan, Jack McAuliffe and Willard, besides engaging in a series of lesser bouts, and though beaten by Dempsey, remained a dangerous challenger. A return match with the champion already is assured the South American, and promises to feature the 1924 program.

WILLS' HARD LUCK

Harry Wills, new Orleans negro who has been an outstanding contender for Dempsey's title for nearly two years, failed once more in efforts to obtain a championship match. Inactive most of the year, Wills began a campaign early in the winter to establish his title contentions. Another promising contender emerged in Jack Renault, hard-hitting Canadian, while Gibbons is seeking a return fight with Dempsey.

Criqui Wilde and Firpo gave a decided international turn to the year's program. Battling Siki, picturesque conqueror of Georges Carpentier, invaded America toward the close of the year but met defeat in his first fight, a 15-round match with Kid Norfolk, New York negro. Abroad, Carpentier staged a comeback, knocking out Joe Beckett, of England, in one round, and plans to visit this country again in quest of light heavyweight honors early in 1924.

No title fight eclipsed the record attendance of 93,000 and gate receipts of $1,600,000 set in the Dempsey-Carpentier spectacle of 1921 at Boyle's Thirty Acres, but on the whole the 1923 season surpassed all previous years in total financial return. A new high mark for paid attendance was established by the Dempsey-Firpo battle, for which $2,000 paid $1,250,000, while a lightweight championship record was set when 60,000 paid approximately $400,000 for the Tendler-Leonard fight.

Two of the largest gatherings of the season attended non-championship affrays. The Firpo-Willard battle at Boyle's Thirty Acres attracted more than 90,000 but the paid figures were only 75,000. The heavyweight show for the benefit of the New York milk fund, in which Willard and Firpo took part drew nearly 70,000 to the Yankee Stadium. Each attracted "gates" of about $400,000.

In contrast to these profitable ventures was the financial debacle attending the Dempsey-Gibbons fight at Shelby, where heavy losses were sustained because of a $300,000 guarantee made to the champion.

S.V.C. Routine Orders

No. 11 Municipal Gazette. The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated January 31, 1924, is published for information:

"Customs Company. A J. Hope, Esq., late Lieutenant Royal Marine Artillery, to be 2nd Lieutenant."

No. 12. Corps Field Day. A Corps field day will take place West of the Settlement on Sunday 17th instant. The following units will take part:

American Troop
Field Artillery Battery
Machine Gun Company
"A" Company British
"B" Company British
American Company
Portuguese Company
Japanese Company
Chinese Company
Shanghai Scottish Company

Details of the scheme will be issued later.

No. 13. Officers Leave. Lieut. F. A. R. Leitao, Portuguese Company, from 2.2.24 to 12.2.24.

No. 14. Headquarters Offices. The Headquarters Office will be closed for all business from Tuesday, February 5 to Friday, February 8 both days inclusive.

(Sgd.) W. F. L. Gordon,
Colonel Commandant S.V.C.

S. M. P. (Reserve) Orders

No. 304 Resignation. S. C. 57 Chambers is permitted to resign owing to his departure from Shanghai. S. Constables 30 Graham-Barrow, 186 Silas, 187 Silas, 91 Sizemore, 221 Wilson and 207 Strassman are permitted to resign at their own request.

No. 305 Leave. S. C. 125 Weston is granted leave from 14-1-24 to 14-1-25.

S. C. 55 Golding is granted leave from 16-1-24 to 16-1-25.

S. Constables 140 Van der Klaauw, 159 Pomeroy and 192 Lamb alre granted an indefinite period leave.

No. 306 Transfer. S. Constables 147 McDougall and 191 Winburg to Motor Transport Squad from date.

No. 307 Town Hall Range. Until further notice the Range will be available on Sundays only from 10.30 to noon.

No. 308 A. C. P. (R). Office. The office will be closed to business from Tuesday, February 5, to Friday, February 8, inclusive.

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

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Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000.

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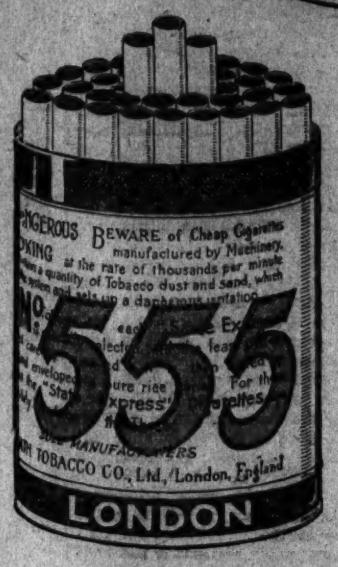

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KIN I GO OUT-MAGGIE? THE SNOW-SHOVELERS' ASSOCIATION IS GIVING A BALL TONIGHT AT HILARITY HALL!
STUPID-DIDN'T I TELL YOU THAT DR. FLEECEM AND HIS WIFE ARE COMING TO DINNER? YOU GET DRESSED-
AND DONT YOU DARE MENTION THE VULGAR AFFAIR AT THE TABLE!
1

I HAVEN'T BEEN FEELING WELL OF LATE
THE POOR DOCTOR IS TROUBLED WITH WALKING IN HIS SLEEP EVERY NIGHT!
ISNT THAT TOO BAD!
HOW DO THE SYMPTONS BEGIN-DOCTOR?
2.

IT USUALLY COMES FROM INDIGESTION: YOU MUST NEVER AWAKE A SLEEP-WALKER! JUST LEAVE THEM ALONE-THEY ALWAY RETURN-
GRACIOUS!
I HAD TO GO DOWN TO THE CORNER ONE NIGHT AFTER HIM-
IF IT COMES FROM INDIGESTION I OUGHT TO HAVE IT-I EAT MAGGIE'S COOKIN!
3

FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE-WHAT'S YOUR GAME JIGGS?
IT'S NO GAME-I WANNA GO TO A BALL TONIGHT AN' IT'S THE ONLY WAY I COULD GIT OUT! HELP ME PULL OFF THIS NIGHT GOWN!
8

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